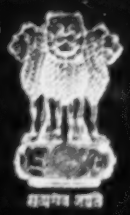
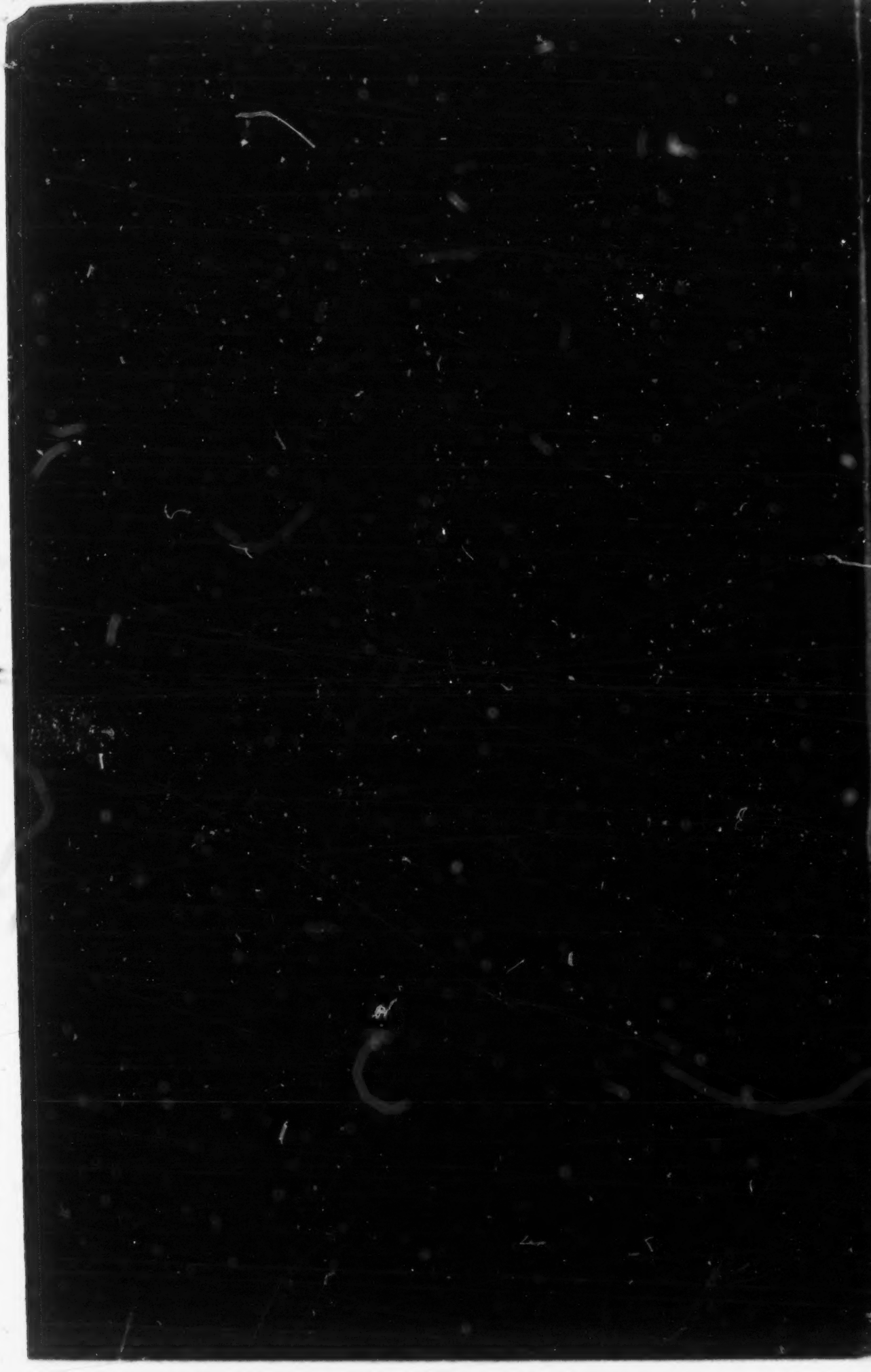


ANNUAL PLAN
1969-70

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION



ANNUAL PLAN
1969-70

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Plan for 1969-70 marks the resumption of phased development of the economy through Five Year Plans. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) came in effect on April 1, 1969. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 is for the initial year of that Plan. This document sets out in some detail the programmes and schemes to be implemented during 1969-70 by the various State Governments, Administrations of Union Territories and the Central Government in the context of the overall tasks outlined in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft). Developmental activities in the private sector are also broadly covered.

The work on the Annual Plan for 1969-70 was undertaken simultaneously with the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It was necessary to decide the Annual Plan outlay for 1969-70 by January, 1969 in order that it might be incorporated in the 1969-70 budgets of the Central and State Governments. Annual Plan proposals of the Centre and States were considered concurrently with their proposals for the Fourth Plan.

The proposals for 1969-70 were invited in July, 1968. Discussions with the States' representatives were held during November-December, 1968. The Central Ministries were likewise requested to furnish their proposals for the Fourth Plan along with those for the first year of the Plan (1969-70). The Annual Plan proposals of the Central Ministries were discussed with the representatives of the Ministries and their Associated Finance between November, 1968 and January, 1969. In the meantime, the estimates of the Central Working Group on Resources and discussions with the State Governments on their resource position, which had taken place in advance of the discussion on the States' Plan proposals, had given the Planning Commission an indication of the quantum of resources likely to be available for Plan purposes during 1969-70.

The Annual Plan as presented in this document takes into account the outlays incorporated in the Union Budget for 1969-70. In respect of the States, the outlays included are those which emerged after discussion with the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

An attempt has been made to give in the appendix to the present document lists of projects and schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 together with their corresponding outlays. In the case of Centre and Centrally Sponsored programmes the information is complete. The list of State Plan schemes is, however, partial and is confined to projects and schemes in the industry, power and irrigation sectors having an outlay of Rs. 1 crore and above.

August 1969.

CHAPTER 1

APPROACH

The Annual Plan for 1968-69 prepared the ground in many respects for launching the Fourth Five Year Plan. Prices were stabilised around the level reached in 1967-68. Industrial production revived and the growth rate expected in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 was realised. Exports recorded a steep rise; imports declined mainly because of the fall in food imports. As a result the payments situation improved significantly in spite of smaller utilisation of foreign aid. Production of foodgrains was about the same as in 1967-68 for the improvement resulting from the extension of the new strategy was offset by the fall due to drought and flood in several areas. Sugarcane output (gur) registered an appreciable increase but production of cotton, oilseeds and raw jute declined.

1.2. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 has been conditioned by the situation described above. It aims at

(1) a step-up in the rate of investment to 12.0 per cent of national income from the previous year's level of 11.3 per cent;

(2) an increase in net fixed investment in the public sector by 10 per cent over the level in 1968-69;

(3) a growth of 5.5 per cent in the national income through a growth of 5 per cent in net output from agriculture and 8 per cent in organised industry;

(4) stabilising prices around the level reached in 1968-69 by a more efficient management of supplies of foodgrains and important agricultural raw materials; and

(5) limiting payments deficit to about the same level of net foreign aid as in 1968-69 through a further growth of exports by 7 per cent and by restraining increases in imports through an active policy of fuller utilisation of indigenous capacity.

Investment and Savings

1.3. The rate of investment in the economy had declined from over 13 per cent in 1965-66 to 11.3 per cent in 1967-68. In 1968-69

also it was 11.3 per cent. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 aims at raising it to 12 per cent. The step up in the rate of investment is closely linked with the increase in the rate of domestic savings envisaged in the Plan for 1969-70. The proportion of external assistance (net of debt repayment) to national income which went down from 3.5 per cent in 1967-68 to 2.5 per cent in 1968-69 is estimated to decline to 2.3 per cent in 1969-70. The rate of domestic savings which improved from 7.8 per cent in 1967-68 to 8.8 per cent in 1968-69 is expected to go up further to 9.7 per cent in 1969-70.

Public Investment

1.4. As compared to the estimated investment of Rs. 1785 crores in fixed assets during 1968-69, Rs. 185 crores more have been provided in the Plan for 1969-70 for fixed investment in the public sector projects. The table below gives the break-up of this increase.

TABLE 1.1 : *Fixed Investment in Public Sector*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	project	estimated expenditure in 1968-69	plan provision for 1969-70	increase (4—3)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Bokaro Steel	110·0	170·0	60·0
2	Koyna			
3	Korba Aluminium	3·0	8·8	5·8
4	Hindustan Copper	6·1	17·0	10·9
5	Fertiliser Corporation	24·3	50·0	25·7
6	Gujarat Petro-chemicals	1·1	7·0	5·9
7	Hindustan Organic Chemicals	4·0	6·0	2·0
8	ONGC	22·0	58·0	36·0
9	development of shipyards	4·6	6·5	1·9
10	development of ports	24·2	30·3	6·1
11	shipping	17·9	20·8	2·9
12	all other projects	1567·8	1595·6	27·8
	total	1785·0	1970·0	185·0

Income Growth

1.5. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 aims at a rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in the national income. This is expected to result from a growth of 5 per cent in net output from agriculture and 8 per cent from organised industry and mining.

1.6. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 envisages 5.5 per cent growth in the gross output from agriculture. To attain this, the programme of intensive cultivation under the new strategy for agricultural production is to be further extended. Industrial production which started picking up in the last quarter of 1967-68 showed significant recovery during 1968-69. The growth rate of 6.2 per cent was about the same as the target set in the plan for 1968-69. Larger availability of raw materials for agriculture-based industries, increase in demand for consumer goods including some consumer durables following large increase in agricultural and other incomes, a big rise in export demand for certain engineering items and liberal credit facilities from banking and financial institutions contributed to this recovery. Better utilisation of capacity was confined mainly to intermediate and consumer goods industries.

1.7. In 1968-69, the prices of several industrial products like coking coal, steel, paper and paper products, controlled varieties of cloth and vanaspati were revised upwards to enable the industries to meet increased production costs. As a result of larger availability of raw materials, particularly raw jute, raw cotton and groundnut for agriculture-based industries, buoyancy in demand for consumer goods arising from increased incomes, stimulus derived from growth in exports and increase in public and private investment, the rate of growth of industrial production is expected to improve further to 8 per cent during 1969-70.

Wholesale Prices

1.8. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 aimed to stablise the index of wholesale prices around the average level reached in 1967-68. This objective was realised. The average index for 1968-69 was 210.2 as compared to the average index of 212.4 in 1967-68. From the beginning of the year the wholesale price index remained more or less stable around 205 till July 1968. Thereafter a sharp rise in the wholesale prices took place and the index rose to 222.1 on 28th September 1968. Three million tonnes of foodgrains from the stock with public authorities were released during July-September 1968. Foodgrain prices during the lean season did not reach the peak of 1967. The level of wholesale prices also remained below the previous peak of 224.1 reached on 14th October, 1967. The downward seasonal trend in wholesale prices started towards the end of September 1968 and continued till the middle of February 1969. The post harvest fall in prices more than offset the lean months' rise and brought down the average index of wholesale prices for the year as a whole

1.1 per cent below that in the preceding year. A notable feature is that the downward trend in post-harvest prices of foodgrains occurred despite the fact that kharif harvest was no higher than in the previous year. This would seem to support the inference that following the building up of adequate stocks in the previous year the demand for addition to stocks was significantly lower. Another noteworthy feature was that the fall in the wholesale price index for the year occurred despite a sharp increase in the price of raw jute due to fall in output and the consequential rise in the price of jute manufactures.

1.9. The stock of foodgrains with public authorities amounted to 4.5 million tonnes at the commencement of 1969-70. With a comfortable stock position it would be possible to operate in the market effectively and maintain stability in foodgrain prices. Trends in raw jute prices and acreage during the preceding years also indicate the need for buffer stock operations in that commodity to even out fluctuations from year to year or season to season. A beginning has been already made with announcement of the minimum support price and assignment of the responsibility for support operations to the State Trading Corporation.

Foreign Trade

1.10. The value of exports rose in 1968-69 by 13.5 per cent to Rs. 1360 crores. The steep rise in exports was partly in traditional exports resulting from better availability, but mostly in non-traditional exports. Non-traditional items accounted for 60 per cent of the increase in exports during 1968-69. In pursuance of the aim to achieve a compound rate of growth of 7 per cent in exports during the Fourth Plan, the budget for 1969-70 adopted a number of measures to promote exports. Export duty on hessian, sacking, tea and mica has been reduced and on raw wool, jute wool sacks and cotton bagging abolished. The system of draw-back of import and excise duties has been simplified. The scheme introduced in 1968-69 under which ten selected industries were subjected to a compulsory obligation to export 5 to 10 per cent of production has been expanded through the inclusion of some more industries. Selected export houses have also been allowed to import and build up stocks of essential components and materials to supply, on a regular basis, to the manufacturers of export goods. To eliminate uncertainty about policy measures a scheme for registration of long-term contracts involving deliveries extending over a period of not less than 12 months has been instituted. For exports made under these contracts, the exporters will be eligible for the same level of assistance as was permissible on the day of registration of the

contracts. Export re-finance from term-lending institutions has been further liberalised.

1.11. While exports registered substantial growth, the declining trend in imports continued. The total value of imports was Rs. 1862 crores in 1968-69 as compared to Rs. 2008 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 2078 crores in 1966-67. Better availability of foodgrains from domestic sources led to a sharp fall in food imports during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The increase in non-food imports in 1968-69 was only 2 per cent over the previous year. This is significant in view of over 6 per cent growth in industrial production. This would indicate that a part of the decline was due to imoprt substitution. Imports of 250 items or groups of items which could be supplied from domestic sources were banned. Another positive step taken was that of requiring industrial units wanting to import plant and equipment exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs in value and steel castings and forgings of the value of Rs. 50,000 and above to advertise their requirements in the Indian Trade Journal before applying for the import licence. Improvement in exports along with the reduction in imports led to a smaller trade deficit. The payments equilibrium could, therefore, be maintained despite smaller utilisation of foreign aid and higher debt service charges. In fact it became possible to repay to the International Monetary Fund a sum of Rs. 59 crores and also make an addition of Rs. 38 crores to the foreign exchange reserves.

1.12. During 1969-70 food imports are likely to go down further with increased domestic production. To limit increases in non-food imports to the minimum required for further growth of industrial production, another 316 items have been included in the banned list of imports for 1969-70. These include boot and shoe-grinding machines, ball-bearings, garage tools, several motor vehicles parts, drugs, some sophisticated types of machine tools and a wide range of machinery. Further measures are expected to be taken on the recommendations of the committee recently set up to review the policy of import substitution, assess its achievement, locate areas for further import substitution and provide guidelines. The restraint on increases in imports together with a 7 per cent growth in exports would enable the payments deficit to be so limited as to be balanced by about the same level of net foreign aid as in 1968-69.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN IN OUTLINE

As a first step in the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1969-70, Central Ministries and State Governments undertook a careful assessment of the progress both in financial and physical terms of the Annual Plan for 1967-68 and the likely achievements during 1968-69. In the light of these findings, they made projections of the needs of the coming year and formulated their proposals for 1969-70. Detailed work was undertaken in the Planning Commission to determine the size and structure of the Annual Plan outlay in conformity with the general pattern of outlay envisaged in the Fourth Plan. The specific requirements of funds for continuing schemes and the feasibility of mobilizing additional resources from domestic and external sources were taken into account. Broad calculations were also made of likely developments in the private sector. In the selection of projects or programmes for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1969-70, due weight has been given to prior commitments and spill-over expenditure from the previous year. Importance has been given to programmes designed to secure fuller utilisation of capacity already created. Final allocations emerged as a result of a series of discussions and consultation with the Ministries of the Central Government and representatives of State Governments and Union Territories. Some new projects and programmes have been included to ensure continuity of future development. Finally, in designing some of the programmes and determining the allocation of new projects and programmes, consideration has been given to the need for wider dispersal of benefits.

Plan Outlay

2.2. The Annual Plan outlay for 1969-70 aggregates Rs. 2271 crores in the public sector, forms 15.8 per cent of the total outlay as envisaged in the public sector for the Fourth Plan (Draft). The corresponding Plan outlay for the outgoing year 1968-69 was Rs. 2350 crores. These figures, however, are not strictly comparable. The Annual Plan 1968-69 included Rs. 35 crores for meeting cash losses whereas the outlay for 1969-70 does not include any such provision (estimated at about Rs. 45 crores). The change has been made because provision under this cannot be regarded as development expenditure which the plan outlay purports to represent. Further, a provision

of only Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Plan for 1969-70 for buffer stocks as against Rs. 140 crores provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69. The lower provision in 1969-70 represents margin money only, as it is intended that additions to the buffer stocks would be financed substantially from the banking system.

2.3. In terms of fixed investment component, the Plan provision for 1969-70 is higher than the corresponding estimated expenditure for 1968-69 by Rs. 185 crores (Table 1.1 : Chapter 1). It may also be mentioned that besides the Plan outlay of Rs. 2271 crores, an amount of about Rs. 210 crores has been estimated as the "committed expenditure" on development schemes and programmes during 1969-70. The volume of committed expenditure under different sectors has not been indicated in the respective chapters and does not form part of the Plan outlay for 1969-70. If committed expenditure on development programmes were also to be included, the aggregate outlay, on a comparable basis, for 1969-70 on development programmes would be higher than the outlay provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69.

2.4. The distribution of Plan outlay for 1969-70 between Central schemes, Centrally Sponsored schemes and schemes of the States and Union Territories is given in table 2.1, together with the corresponding break up of the outlay and expenditure for 1968-69. The Plan outlay for 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth Plan, conforms to the pattern of outlay and financing envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft).

2.5. In addition to the Plan outlay of Rs. 42 crores on account of central support to financial institutions, institutional finance of the order of about Rs. 240 crores will be forthcoming from the land development banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Credit Corporation, agro-industries corporations, cooperatives, etc. for agriculture and allied programmes during 1969-70. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has also been provided for the Rural Electrification Corporation.

2.6. The Plan outlay of the States and Union Territories for 1969-70 totals Rs. 998 crores. Including the outlay on centrally sponsored schemes (which in pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council will now be wholly financed by the Government of India) the outlay in the States and Union Territories will form about 48 per cent of the total Plan outlay for 1969-70. Central assistance to States for the States' Plans is Rs. 615 crores. The quantum of Central assistance to each State has been worked out on the basis of

the criteria evolved by the National Development Council. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 set out the outlay for the various States and Union Territories as approved by the Planning Commission after consultation with the respective State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

TABLE 2.1 : *Plan Outlay by Centre, States and Union Territories : 1968-69 and 1969-70*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.		annual plan 1968-69		annual plan 1969-70
		outlay	estimated expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	1207·7	1111·8	1173·9 [2]
2	centrally sponsored schemes [1]	112·0	118·5	99·0 [3]
3	states	971·3	1058·9 [4]	932·0
4	union territories	65·4	71·3	65·6
	total	2356·4	2360·5	2270·5

[1] Until 1968-69, centrally sponsored schemes were partly financed by the Centre and partly by the States according to a predetermined pattern. In the Fourth Plan period, beginning with the Annual Plan for 1969-70, centrally sponsored schemes are being wholly financed by the Centre.

[2] The Union Budget shows a Plan outlay of Rs. 1223 crores for 1969-70. This is exclusive of the outlay on buffer stocks (Rs. 25 crores), support to industrial financial institutions by R.B.I. (Rs. 10 crores), petty works under Posts and Telegraphs (Rs. 12 crores) shown as non-Plan item in the Budget and on Rural Electrification Corporation (Rs. 3·5 crores) to be met out of other sources which form part of the Centre's Plan.

[3] An outlay of Rs. 117 crores has been shown in 1969-70 Union Budget in respect of centrally sponsored schemes. This includes outlays on the following schemes which have since been classified as central schemes instead of centrally sponsored schemes, in conformity with the approved list of centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft) : lateral roads (Rs. 10·73 crores), Strategic roads (Rs. 4·01 crores), Mysore Iron and Steel Works (Rs. 2·50 crores), Water supply scheme in Kalapakkam Atomic Energy Power Station (Rs. 0·15 crore) and grants-in-aid to Union Territories for village and small scale industries programmes (Rs. 0·14 crore). Another scheme relating to rubber plantations (Rs. 0·26 crore) has been transferred to the states sector.

[4] As reported by State Governments. Actuals are, however, likely to be lower.

TABLE 2.2 : *Plan Outlay for* 1969-70 : *States*

(Rs. lakhs)

l.no.	state	central assistance	total plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4290	6200
2	Assam	3310	3420
3	Bihar	6040	6360
4	Gujarat	2820	7500
5	Haryana	1400	2320
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2350	2350
7	Kerala	3110	3420
8	Madhya Pradesh	4670	4913
9	Maharashtra	4380	11500
10	Mysore	3060	5090
11	Nagaland	600	600
12	Orissa	2840	3220
13	Punjab	1790	4493
14	Rajasthan	3890	4300
15	Tamil Nadu	3600	7200
16	Uttar Pradesh	9400	16000
17	West Bengal	3950	4315
	total	61500	93201

TABLE 2.3 : *Plan Outlay for* 1969-70 : *Union Territories*

(Rs. lakhs)

l. no.	union territory	plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	181·69
2	Chandigarh	159·00
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40·07
4	Delhi	2340·32
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	668·84
6	Himachal Pradesh	1550·00
7	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	40·08
8	Manipur	472·00
9	NEFA	372·93
10	Pondicherry	237·00
11	Tripura	500·00
	total	6561·93

2.7. A summary of the distribution of outlay by principal heads of development for 1969-70 and the corresponding outlay and estimated expenditure for 1968-69 are given in table 2.4. The distribution of outlay for 1969-70 and the estimated expenditure for 1968-69 by various heads and sub-heads of development for the Centre, Centrally Sponsored schemes, States and Union Territories are given in Annexure 2.1. The distribution of outlay by heads of development for individual States and for Union Territories is given in Annexures 2.2 and 2.3 respectively.

TABLE 2.4 : *Outlay for 1969-70 and Outlay and Expenditure for 1968-69 by Principal Heads of Development*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	head of development	annual plan 1968-69		annual plan 1969-70
		outlay	estimated expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	agriculture and allied programmes [1]	470·8	455·8	332·2
2	irrigation and flood control	155·9	163·2	155·6
3	power	341·7	389·2	367·1
4	industry and minerals	539·7	494·9	579·6
5	village and small industries	42·4	44·4	38·5
6	transport and communications	428·0	428·5	447·7
7	education	125·3	129·1	96·8
8	scientific research	22·0	20·1	21·6
9	health	53·1	55·0	55·3
10	family planning	37·0	31·4	41·9
11	water supply and sanitation	35·9	38·2	45·7
12	housing and urban development	25·5	22·0	24·1
13	welfare of backward classes	20·9	25·9	19·3
14	social welfare	4·7	4·7	4·4
15	labour welfare and craftsmen training	13·7	13·3	6·3
16	other programmes	41·8	42·8	34·4
	total	2356·4	2360·5	2370·5

[1] Includes buffer stocks.

Plan Targets

2.8. A synoptic view of the anticipated physical achievements and targets set for 1969-70 along with the achievements during the previous two years is given in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5 : *Selected Physical Targets and Achievements*

sl. no.	item	unit	1967-68 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1969-73 anticipated
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	agriculture and allied programmes				
1	foodgrains	mill. tonnes	95·6	96·0	101·0
2	oilseeds	mill. tonnes	8·2	6·9	8·5
3	sugarcane (gur)	mill. tonnes	10·0	12·0	12·5
4	cotton	mill. bales	5·6	5·3	6·0
5	jute	mill. bales	6·4	3·1	6·4
6	high yielding varieties programmes	mill. hectares	6·0	8·5	10·9
7	multiple cropping	mill. hectares	3·7	6·1	7·9
8	minor irrigation (addl.)	mill. hectares	1·2	1·5	1·4
9	soil conservation of agricultural lands (addl.)	mill. hectares	1·2	1·2	0·9
	consumption of chemical fertilisers				
10	nitrogenous (in terms of N)	thou. tonnes	1040	1210	1700
11	phosphatic (in terms of P_2O_5)	thou. tonnes	340	380	600
12	potassic (in terms of K_2O)	thou. tonnes	170	170	300
13	urban compost	mill. tonnes	3·7	4·1	4·4
14	green manuring	mill. hectares	7·2	8·5	9·6
15	plant protection	mill. hectares	36·0	54·0	76·0
	irrigation (major and medium)				
16	potential (gross)[1]	mill. hectares	8·1	9·0	9·8
17	utilisation (gross)[1]	mill. hectares	6·7	7·4	8·0
	power				
18	installed capacity	mill. KW	13·1	14·2	15·9
19	pump sets energised	000 nos.	801	1069	1181
	industry and minerals				
20	steel ingots	mill. tonnes	6·3	6·4	7·5
21	finished steel	mill. tonnes	4·2	4·7	5·5

[1]Cumulative from the Plan schemes only

TABLE 2.5 : (Contd.)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22	alloy tool and stainless steels	000 tonnes	40·0	43·0	85·0
23	aluminium	000 tonnes	96·3	119·0	145·0
24	copper	000 tonnes	8·9	9·2	9·5
25	zinc	000 tonnes	3·0	24·4	32·0
26	metallurgical and other heavy equipment machinery	000 tonnes	14·7	25·0	30·0
27	agricultural tractors	000 nos.	11·4	15·4	20·0
28	thermal—generators and turbines	thou. KW	9	40	80
29	hydro—generators and turbines	thou. KW	5	10	25
30	nitrogenous fertilisers (in terms of N)	000 tonnes	366·8	542·5	900·0
31	phosphatic fertilisers (in terms of P_2O_5)	000 tonnes	190·4	210·2	340·0
32	sulphuric acid	000 tonnes	912·9	1020·0	1200·0
33	drugs and pharmaceuticals	Rs. million	2100	2350	2600
34	coal (excluding lignite)[1]	mill. tonnes	68·5	69·5	73·0
35	iron ore[1]	mill. tonnes	26·0	27·0	30·0
36	production of crude petroleum	mill. tonnes	5·8	5·9	7·3
37	refined capacity in terms of crude throughput	mill. tonnes	14·4	16·1	18·0
38	machine tools	Rs. million	235	210	325
39	ball and roller bearings	mill. nos.	10·6	12·0	14·0
40	power driven pumps	000 nos.	331·5	350·0	350·0
41	diesel engines (stationary)	000 nos.	116·6	125·0	125·0
42	commercial vehicles	000 nos.	31·0	36·0	40·0
43	electric transformers above 33 KV	mill. Kva.	2·8	3·5	4·5
44	electric transformers 33 KV and below	mill. Kva.	4·0	4·0	4·0
45	electric motors above 200 HP	000 H.P.	100	500	500
46	electric motors 200 HP and below	mill. H.P.	2·1	2·0	2·2
47	paper and paper board	000 tonnes	629·0	635·0	650·0
48	cement	mill. tonnes	11·5	12·2	13·5
49	cotton cloth (mill sector)	mill. metres	4257	4313·7	4500·0
50	jute textiles	000 tonnes	1156·0	950·0	1150·0
51	sugar	000 tonnes	2248·0	3390·0	3700·0
	village and small industries				
52	production of handloom, powerloom and khadi cloth	mill. metres	3260	3400	3500

[1]Figures are for calendar year.

TABLE 2.5 : (Concld.)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
53	raw silk	thou. kgs.	2230	2350	2400
	transport and communications				
54	railways : traffic originating	mill. tonnes	196·6	205·0	214·0
55	major ports : traffic handled	mill. tonnes	55·7	55·0	59·0
56	shipping tonnage	thou. g.r.t.	1880	2140	2400
	education				
	additional enrolment in classes :				
57	I-V	thousand	2160	2290	2170
58	VI-VIII	thousand	860	1010	940
59	IX-XI	thousand	460	500	530
60	university education (arts, science and commerce courses)	thousand	140	150	175
	health				
61	hospital beds	nos.	250200	255700	261200
62	doctors practising	nos.	96000	102520	109700

ANNEXURE 2.1

Expenditure for 1968-69 and Outlay for 1969-70 by Heads and Sub-Heads of Development

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	expenditure 1968-69					outlay 1969-70				
		centre	centrally sponsored	states	union territories	total	centre	centrally sponsored	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	agricultural production	949	708	5675	310	7642	1428	409	4812	345	6994
2	minor irrigation	273	55	9203	124	9655	200	..	7868	124	8192
3	soil conservation	44	190	2667	71	2972	6	236	1760	85	2087
4	area development	..	10	513	..	523	150	..	304	neg.	454
5	animal husbandry	15	3	1167	77	1262	63	13	958	78	1112
6	dairying and milk supply	61	46	702	64	873	65	..	693	67	825
7	fisheries	88	125	849	59	1121	353	151	638	86	1228
8	forests	37	353	1042	169	1601	71	70	1008	164	1313
9	warehousing, marketing and storage	730	..	74	1	805	1157	..	80	11	1248
10	food processing and subsidiary foods	na	na	..	..	na	98	15	..	..	113
11	central support to financial institutions (agricultural sector)	na	—	—	—	na	3215	—	—	—	3215
12	buffer stocks	13000	..	..	..	13000	2500	..	..	..	2500
13	cooperation	67	2350	980	50	3447	267	304	1148	68	1787
14	community development	7	61	2361	109	2538	100	219	1579	114	2012
15	panchayats	1	1	129	11	140		1	120	16	136
16	agriculture and allied programmes	15271	3901	25362	1045	45579	9673	1417	20968	1158	33216

17	irrigation	218	..	14581	21	14820	212[2]	..	14010	20	14242
18	flood control	..	..	1335	161	1496	31	..	1134	148	1313
19	power	4528	..	32642	1754	38924	4492[3]	300	30365	1555	36712
20	irrigation and power	4746	..	48558	1936	55240	4735	300	45509	1723	52267
21	l organised industries	45760	..	3255	92	49107	548275	..	2681	64	57572
22	mineral development	[4]	..	374	6	380	..	..	383	6	389
23	village and small industries	2540	240	1524	138	4442	2064[6]	122	1529	133	3848
24	industry and minerals	48300	240	5153	236	53929	56891	122	4593	203	61809
25	railways	16266	..	..	..	16266	16000	..	..	..	16000
26	roads	2628	852	5339	1215	10034	3246	295	4806	1170	9517
27	road transport	41	..	1453	196	1690	35	..	1098	221	1354
28	ports and harbours	2048	82	191	98	2419	2749	100	149	28	3026
29	shipping	1765	..	..	27	1792	2062	..	..	20	2082
30	inland water transport	112	31	24	..	167	65	31	16	29	141
31	lighthouses	45	..	..	..	45	106	neg.	..	..	106
32	civil air transport and air corporations	3033	..	7	15	3055	3462	..	8	17	3487
33	tourism	220	..	155	25	400	617	..	129	19	765
34	posts and telegraphs	3950	..	..	..	3950	5700[7]	..	..	..	5700
35	other communications	656	..	..	..	656	475[8]	..	..	..	475
36	broadcasting	420	21	..	..	441	312	..	..	..	312
37	farakka barrage	1938	..	..	..	1938	1800	..	..	..	1800
38	transport and communications	33122	986	7169	1576	42853	36629	426	6206	1504	44765
39	general education and cultural programmes	2344	259	6636	747	9986	2474	264	4281	544	7563
40	technical education	1161	539	1123	98	2921	825	453	762	77	2117
41	scientific research	2007	..	..	..	2007	2160	..	..	..	2160
42	health	579	746	3898	281	5504	636	2277	2358	260	5531
43	family planning	..	3062	209	67	3338	720	3470	..	..	4190
44	water supply	42	..	3292	491	3825	5	37	4052	479	4573

ANNEXURE 2.1 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
45	housing	966	..	735	260	1961	653	..	677	299	1629
46	urban development	100	..	132	5	237	16	..	765[9]	6	787
47	welfare of backward classes	..	1439	1080	75	2594	..	1076	790	59	1925
48	social welfare	234	55	162	18	469	282	38	110	14	444
49	labour welfare and craftsmen training	124	621	547	36	1328	170[10]	..	428	36	634
50	public cooperation	6	3	21	19	49	..	..	..	..	..
51	rural works	450	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..
52	social services	8013	6724	17835	2097	34875	7941	7615	14223	1774	31553
53	rehabilitation	1465	..	..	..	1465	1249	..	..	..	1249
54	statistics	56	..	48	11	115	53	..	38	9	100
55	information and publicity	41	..	85	30	156	47	..	82	27	156
56	state capital projects	..	..	985	141	1126	..	..	565	100	665
57	special and backward areas	..	..	478	..	478	..	..	525	..	525
58	evaluation machinery	..	..	12	1	13	..	..	13	1	14
59	expansion of printing capacity	97	..				122	..	..	..	122
60	research programmes committee	22	..	204	59	426	17	..	..	..	17
61	vital statistics	44	..				26	..	..	..	26
62	miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	479	63	563
63	other programmes	1725	..	1812	242	3779	1515	20	1702	200	3437
	grand total	111177	11851	105889	7132	236049	11738[11]	9900[12]	93201	6562	227047

[1] Included under community development.

[2] Excludes Rs. 11 lakhs shown under suspense.

[5]Excludes Rs. 2 lakhs on two non-plan items shown as Plan schemes in the budget; includes Rs. 350 lakhs for Rural Electrification Corporation to be met out of other sources.

[6]Included under organised industries.

[7]Excludes Rs. 26·26 lakhs for rubber plantations subsequently transferred to State Plan and Rs. 13·38 lakhs on account of land acquisition charges of public sector projects to be recovered from them. Includes mineral development.

[8]Excludes Rs. 1·66 lakhs on schemes shown as centrally sponsored and also Rs. 15·2 lakhs shown under central Plan as these form part of the Union Territories Plan.

[9]Includes Rs. 12 crores on petty works.

[10]Includes Rs. 10 lakhs as internal resources from Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

[11]Includes Rs. 492 lakhs approved for Calcutta Metropolitan District development programme.

[12]Excludes Rs. 9 lakhs transferred to the Union Territories Plan.

[13]In addition to Rs. 1223 crores provided in the Union Budget for 1969-70, the outlay on buffer stocks (Rs. 25 crores), support to industrial financial institutions by Reserve Bank of India (Rs. 10 crores), petty works under Posts and Telegraphs (Rs. 12 crores) shown as non-Plan item and on Rural Electrification Corporation (Rs. 3·5 crores) to be met out of other sources have also been included in the Central sector Plan to conform to the pattern in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft).

[14]An outlay of Rs. 117 crores has been shown in 1969-70 Union Budget in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes. This includes outlays on the following schemes which have since been classified as Central schemes instead of Centrally sponsored schemes, in conformity with the approved list of centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan Draft : lateral roads (Rs. 10·73 crores), strategic roads (Rs. 4·01 crores), Mysore Iron and Steel works (Rs. 2·50 crores), water supply scheme in Kalapakkam Atomic Energy Power Station (Rs. 0·15 crore), grants-in-aid to Union Territories for village and small scale industries programmes (Rs. 0·14 crore). Another scheme relating to rubber plantations (Rs. 0·26 crore) has been transferred to the states' sector.

ANNEXURE 2.2

Annual Plan Outlays for 1969-70—States

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Jammu and Kashmir
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	agricultural production	200	309	285	230	150	190
2	minor irrigation	350	138	900	450	105	100
3	soil conservation	55	51	33	130	40	35
4	area development	150	5			..	..
5	animal husbandry	35	75	50	75	25	70
6	dairying and milk supply	45	21	40	70	20	17
7	forests	35	50	46	60	17	30
8	fisheries	30	12	20	70	2	5
9	warehousing and marketing	5	2	3	15	1	..
10	cooperation	100	60	60	100	14	25
11	community development	80	99	268	80	20	37
12	panchayats	20	9	5	20	..	5
13	agriculture and allied programmes	1105	831	1710	1300	394	514
14	irrigation	1740	119	1560	1860	220	60
15	flood control	5	200	150	40	85	100
16	irirgation and flood control	1745	319	1710	1900	305	160
17	power	2050	770	1100	1900	1000	700
18	village and small industries	82	83	80	60	70	65
19	large and medium industries	90	150	146	200	50	70
20	mineral development	10	12	30	80	2	40
21	industry and minerals	100	162	176	280	52	110

22	roads	150	450	320	420	90	265
23	road transport	40	60	60	100	40	60
24	ports and harbours	5	..	..	75	..	..
25	inland water transport	3	9	..	..	..	..
26	air transport	..	..	..	..	2	..
27	tourism	1	5	3	5	3	60
28	transport and communications	199	524	383	600	135	385
29	general education and cultural programmes	302	258	300	200	176	79
30	technical education	45	49	45	20	36	6
31	health	200	100	240	125	55	60
32	water supply	240	97	471	220	50	75
33	housing	30	15	15	50	1	38
34	urban development	20	40	10	10	..	[4]
35	welfare of backward classes	50	82	70	45	20	8
36	social welfare	5	7	1	5	3	4
37	labour welfare and craftsmen training	20	19	40	25	14	5
38	social services	912	667	1192	700	355	275
39	statistics	2	2	2	2	3	3
40	information and publicity	4	14	5	8	3	2
41	state capital project	..	..	..	500	..	..
42	special and backward areas	..	..	..	..	..	125[2]
43	evaluation machinery	1	..	1	..	..	1
44	others	..	48	13	250	3	10
45	other programmes	7	64	9	760	9	141
	grand total	6200	3420	6360	7500	2320	2350

[1]Included under agricultural production
[2]Includes Rs. 75lakhs for Ladakh.
[3]Public cooperation.
[4]Included under housing.

ANNEXURE 22. (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Mysore	Nagaland	Orissa
(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	agricultural production	300	226	400	400	33	250
2	minor irrigation	138	650	1150	500	10	58
3	soil conservation	35	280	468	125	10	15
4	area development	..	2	65	35	..	5
5	animal husbandry	40	80	60	55	17	33
6	dairying and milk supply	15	20	175	35	2	7
7	forests	50	120	100	75	15	50
8	fisheries	160	20	70	55	4	25
9	warehousing and marketing	2	2	10	20	..	2
10	cooperation	40	140	85	80	9	40
11	community development	45		164	90	19	50
12	panchayats	5	25	1	5	5	5
13	agriculture and allied programmes	830	1565	2748	1475	122	540
14	irrigation	200	811	1950	980	..	450
15	flood control	55	5	1	20	..	40
16	irrigation and flood control	255	816	1950	1000	..	490
17	power	1400	1200	3650	1350	45	815
18	village and small industries	139	72	100	90	9	40
19	large and medium industries	110	66	120	125	65	544
20	mineral development	1	15	10	10	3	109
21	industry and minerals	111	81	130	135	68	653

22	roads	143	320	772	175	160	112
23	road transport	45	75	170	50	25	70
24	ports and harbours	4	..	50	10	..	1
25	inland water transport	4	..	..	..	..	..
26	air transport	..	..	3	..	..	..
27	tourism	4	3	5	5	4	5
28	transport and communications	200	398	1000	240	189	188
29	general education and cultural programmes	180	143	440	205	49	152
30	technical education	30	56	70	30	12	25
31	health	111	120	110	125	23	120
32	water supply	90	227	1100	250	48	80
33	housing	30	37	90	50	10	10
34	urban development	[3]	7	20	25	10	18
35	welfare of backward classes	20	105	40	60	..	50
36	social welfare	4	8	10	10	2	3
37	labour welfare and craftsmen training	15	17	30	25		10
38	social services	480	720	1910	780	154	468
39	statistics	1	1	2	4	2	2
40	information and publicity	1	2	10	10	5	3
41	state capital projects	..	50		..	..	15
42	special and backward areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	evaluation machinery	1	1	..	1	1	neg
44	others	2	7	..	5	5	6
45	other programmes	5	61	12	20	13	26
	grand total	3420	4913	11500	5090	600	3220

[1]Included under irrigation.

[2]Including animal husbandry.

[3]Included under housing.

ANNEXURE 2.2 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	total
(0)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	agricultural production	160	50	440	983	206	4812
2	minor irrigation	277	190	440	1800	612	7868
3	soil conservation	37	45	100	289	12	1760
4	area development	5	15	20	..	2	304
5	animal husbandry	45	35	75	100	88	958
6	dairying and milk supply	34	3	70	70	51	693
7	forests	40	27	70	198	25	1008
8	fisheries	4	7	100	20	34	638
9	warehousing and marketing	..	2	10	..	6	80
10	cooperation	47	37	200	61	50	1148
11	community development	20	65	160	283	74	1579
12	panchayats	6	7	.	20	7	120
13	agriculture and allied programmes	675	483	1685	3824	1167	20968
14	irrigation	285	1370	430	1700	275	14010
15	flood control	161	80	10	130	53	1134
16	irrigation and flood control	446	1450	440	1830	328	15144
17	Power	2429	1700	2600	6800	856	30365
18	village and small industries	117	15	250	205	52	1529
19	large and medium industries	83	35	250	460	117	2681
20	mineral development	2	35	10	12	2	383
21	industry and minerals	85	70	260	472	119	3064

22	roads	220	105	225	624	255	4806
23	road transport	62	5	100	100	36	1098
24	ports and harbours					4	149
25	inland water transport						16
26	air transport	3					8
27	tourism	4	2	4	6	10	129
28	transport and communications	289	112	329	730	305	6206
29	general education and cultural programmes	200	144	460	571	422	4281
30	technical education	11	7	120	180	20	762
31	health	100	55	225	380	209	2358
32	water supply	60	210	450	300	84	4052
33	housing	12	12	125	60	92	677
34	urban development	8	6	80	2	5113	765
35	welfare of backward classes	25	15	80	62	58	790
36	social welfare	5	2	16	10	15	110
37	labour welfare and craftsmen training	19	8	24	120	37	428
38	social services	440	459	1580	1683	1448	14223
39	statistics	3	2	4	1	2	38
40	information and publicity	6	2	1	4	2	82
41	state capital projects	..	..	..	..	..	565
42	special and backward areas	..	..	50	350	..	525
43	evaluation machinery		1	1	1	3	13
44	others	3	6	..	100	33	479
45	other programmes	12	11	56	456	40	1702
	grand total	4493	4300	7200	16000	4315	93201

[1]Included under Community Development.

[2]Included under "Housing".

[3]Includes Rs. 492 lakhs for Calcutta Metropolitan District development programme.

ANNEXURE 2.3

Annual Plan Outlays for 1969-70—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman and Diu	Himachal Pradesh
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	agricultural production	4·60	0·25	5·76	20·00	70·05	150·00
2	minor irrigation	..	0·60	2·00	24·16	14·00	55·00
3	soil conservation	1·13	..	3·00	2·55	12·68	50·00
4	area development	..	..	..	0·30	..	..
5	animal husbandry	1·97	3·00	0·25	5·00	18·13	26·00
6	dairying and milk supply	1·00	..	0·40	..	13·35	31·60
7	forests	10·93	0·40	0·75	..	16·82	100·00
8	fisheries	3·29	0·10	0·05	4·00	30·00	7·60
9	warehousing and marketing	..	..	..	3·49	1·25	5·00
10	cooperation	2·20	0·10	1·50	8·00	3·55	24·00
11	community development	6·94	0·17	2·00	..	11·14	41·63
12	panchayats	0·75	..	..	1·00	1·72	8·00
13	agriculture and allied programmes	32·81	4·62	15·71	68·50	192.69	498·83
14	irrigation	..	..	..	..	6.50	..
15	flood control	..	..	1·00	110·00	..	2·00
16	irrigation and flood control	..	..	1·00	110·00	6·50	2·00
17	power	10·00	15·00	6·00	790·00	136·42	340·00
18	village and small industries	0·89	5·00	2·00	40·00	10·75	35·00
19	large and medium industries	..	0·20	..	..	5·60	40·00
20	mineral development	..	..	..	..	1·50	5·00
21	industry and minerals	..	0·20	..	..	7·10	45·00

22	roads	45·50	1·00	6·75	180·00	50·00	390·00
23	road transport	14·00	..	..	150·00	..	36·00
24	ports and harbours	20·00	..	..	..	3·00	..
25	shipping	20·16	..	..	..	..	..
26	inland water transport	..	..	..	..	28·50	..
27	air transport	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	tourism	0·72	1·05	..	..	2·50	12·00
29	transport and communications	100·38	2·05	6·75	330·00	84·00	438·00
30	general education and cultural programmes	15·00	10·00	4·30	299·39	48·00	50·00
31	technical education	..	6·00	..	22·00	23·10	12·70
32	health	4·38	8·00	1·00	90·00	60·25	39·00
33	water supply and sanitation	11·20	0·50	2·00	300·00	70·00	50·00
34	housing	0·47	5·00	1·00	260·00	4·80	10·00
35	urban development			..	..	0·87	3·00
36	welfare of backward classes	1·75	..	..	7·00	2·55	8·00
37	social welfare	0·15	..	0·10	5·00	2·00	2·00
38	labour welfare and craftsmen training	0·29	2·50	..	15·00	3·70	8·00
39	social services	33·24	32·00	8·40	998·39	215·27	182·70
40	statistics	0·01	0·05	0·16	1·25	1·81	1·87
41	information and publicity	1·70	0·08	0·05	1·65	3·68	5·00
42	state capital projects	..	100·00	..	..	..	..
43	evaluation machinery	..	..	..	0·53	0·12	0·60
44	others	2·66	..	..	..	10·50	1·00
45	other programmes	4·37	100·13	0·21	3·43	16·11	8·47
	grand total	181·69	159·00	40·07	2340·32	668·84	1550·00

ANNEXURE 2.3 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Manipur	NEFA	Pondicherry	Tripura	total
(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	agricultural production	3·25	20·25	15·20	16·00	40·00	345·36
2	minor irrigation	..	5·50	1·57	12·00	9·00	123·83
3	soil conservation	..	4·20	1·00	4·00	6·00	84·56
4	area development	..	..	..	..	..	0·30
5	animal husbandry	1·16	5·00	6·10	5·50	6·00	78·11
6	dairying and milk supply	..	3·00	..	15·00	3·10	67·45
7	forests	..	5·56	15·00	..	15·00	164·46
8	fisheries	16·00	3·36	1·50	14·00	6·00	85·90
9	warehousing and marketing	..	..	..	..	1·00	10·74
10	cooperation	4·41	5·24	6·00	3·00	10·28	68·28
11	community development	..	9·80	29·00	2·00	10·80	113·48
12	panchayats	..	2·12	..	..	2·00	15·59
13	agriculture and allied programmes	24·82	64·03	75·37	71·50	109·18	1158·06
14	irrigation	..	..	..	13·00	0·50	20·00
15	flood control	..	7·00	--	8·00	20·00	148·00
16	irrigation and flood control	..	7·00	..	21·00	20·50	168·00
17	power	4·50	60·00	30·00	18·00	145·00	1554·92
18	village and small industries	1·00	10·00	4·00	10·00	14·40	132·64
19	large and medium industries	..	2·00	1·30	8·00	6·40	63·50
20	mineral development	..	..	..	..	..	6·50
21	industry and minerals	..	2·00	1·30	8·00	6·49	70·00

22	roads	..	247·00	140·00	20·00	90·26	1170·51
23	road transport	..	11·00	..	..	10·00	221·00
24	ports and harbours	0·92	..	4·00	..	..	27·92
25	shipping	..	..	..	..	..	20·16
26	inland water transport	..	..	..	..	..	28·50
27	air transport	..	..	17·14	..	..	17·14
28	tourism	..	0·80	1·00	1·00	1·00	19·07
29	transport and communications	0·92	258·80	157·14	25·00	101·26	1504·30
30	general education and cultural programmes	5·54	20·00	34·00	28·00	20·00	544·23
31	technical education	..	..	..	3·00	10·00	76·80
32	health	2·50	22·00	12·12	11·00	10·00	260·25
33	water supply and sanitation	..	7·00	9·00	20·00	9·50	479·20
34	housing	0·30	3·00	..	10·00	4·00	298·57
35	urban development	..	..	..	..	1·50	5·37
36	welfare of backward classes	..	10·00	..	4·50	25·31	59·11
37	social welfare	..	1·00	..	3·00	1·00	14·25
38	labour welfare and craftsmen training	..	0·80	4·50	1·00	0·45	36·24
39	social services	8·34	63·80	59·62	80·50	91·76	1774·02
40	statistics	..	1·37	0·50	1·00	1·00	9·02
41	information and publicity	0·50	2·00	5·00	2·00	5·00	26·66
42	state capital projects	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
43	evaluation machinery	..	..	..	..	..	1·25
44	others	..	3·00	40·00	..	5·90	63·06
45	other programmes	0·50	6·37	45·50	3·00	11·90	199·99
	grand total	40·08	472·00	372·93	237·00	500·00	6561·93

CHAPTER 3

FINANCING THE PLAN

The scheme of financing the Annual Plan for 1969-70, while drawn in the context of the economic situation emerging from the implementation of the Annual Plan for 1968-69, is in conformity with the scheme laid-down in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft). It draws on recent experiences which focus attention on the urgency of augmenting resources for development by raising the rate of domestic savings. This is necessary if the tempo of investment is to be accelerated without generating inflationary pressures or leaning too heavily on external assistance. The estimates arrived at are not only based on the analysis of data indicating recent trends but also assume that the programmes and policies outlined in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 will be effectively implemented, the stipulated growth in real income will be attained and stability of prices maintained.

SECTION I—RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN

3.2. Table 3.1 below sets out the scheme of financing the Plan outlay in the public sector for 1969-70.

TABLE 3.1 : *Resources for the Plan in* 1969-70

(Rs. crores)

Sl. no.		centre	states(1)	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	budgetary resources other than negotiated loans from LIC and state enterprises' market borrowings	861	130	991
2	balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation	190	—51	139
3	surplus of public enterprises at 1968-69 fares, freights and tariffs :			
4	railways	22	—	22
5	others	162	88	250
6	retained profits of Reserve Bank . .	10	6[4]	16
7	market borrowings of central and state governments (net)	103	51	154
8	small savings	48	87	135

TABLE 3.1 : (contd.)

(Rs. crores)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9	annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds (net) . .	—38	—	—38
10	state provident funds	68	53	121
11	miscellaneous capital receipts (net) . .	296	—104[2]	192
12	loans from LIC and state enterprises' market borrowings (gross)	—	65	65
13	LIC loans to state governments for housing and water supply . . .	—	18	18
14	market borrowings of state enterprises	—	20	20
15	LIC loans to state enterprises	—	27	27
16	total domestic budgetary resources at 1968-69 rates of taxes, fares, freights, tariffs, etc. (1+12)	861	195	1056
17	budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)	713	—	713
18	other than PL 480 [3] . . .	481	—	481
19	PL 480 assistance	232	—	232
20	additional resource mobilisation . .	126[5]	122	248
21	deficit financing	254	—	254
22	aggregate resources	1954	317	2271
23	assistance for state plans . . .	—615	615	—
24	net resources—plan outlay . . .	1339	932	2271

[1] The estimates are based on the discussions held with State Governments during September, 1968—January, 1969. See para 3.22 also.

[2] Inclusive of a few local bodies' contribution and loan repayments by State Governments' enterprises.

[3] Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been allowed for in calculating the balance from current revenues.

[4] Reserve Bank loans to State Governments for participation in share capital of cooperatives.

[5] Net of States' share of about Rs. 26 crores. See para 3.15.

3.3. At 1968-69 rates of taxes, fares, freights, electricity charges etc., the Central and State Governments' total domestic budgetary resources for 1969-70 are estimated at Rs. 1056 crores. Besides, it is estimated that another Rs. 248 crores would be raised through additional resource mobilisation. The aggregate domestic budgetary

resources of the Central and State Governments are thus estimated at Rs. 1304 crores, or 57.4 per cent of the total Plan outlay. Net budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated at Rs. 713 crores, or 31.4 per cent of the Plan outlay. The balance of Plan outlay amounting to Rs. 254 crores, or 11.2 per cent of the total is to be met by deficit financing. The estimates in respect of individual items are discussed below.

Balance from Current Revenues

3.4. The balance from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments at 1968-69 rates of taxation is estimated at about Rs. 139 crores for the Plan for 1969-70. The balance at the Centre is estimated at Rs. 190 crores but the States are expected to have a non-plan revenue deficit of Rs. 51 crores. This latter estimate does not take into account the deficits in States which are expected to have an overall deficit on non-plan account. As Central assistance for State Plans cannot be diverted towards meeting non-plan deficits, these deficits have been ignored for purposes of calculating the availability of resources for State Plans. Provision for meeting the States' non-plan deficits has, however, been made in working out the estimate of miscellaneous capital receipts at the Centre.

3.5. The Centre's balance from current revenues for 1969-70 shows, on a comparable basis, a decrease of about Rs. 47 crores over the revised estimate for 1968-69. Exclusive of additional mobilisation, the domestic revenue receipts of the Centre in 1969-70, net of the States' share, are expected to show an increase of Rs. 118 crores, but this is likely to be more than offset by increases in non-plan expenditure, mainly because of normal growth, additional grants to States on account of the interim recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and provision for maintenance expenditure in respect of the Annual Plan schemes completed by the end of 1968-69.

3.6. As for the States, the estimate is provisional since it was not found possible to work out agreed estimates of revenue receipts and non-plan expenditure for all the States. The State Governments had furnished estimates of revenue receipts and non-plan expenditure to the Fifth Finance Commission also and a number of them did not agree, in the discussion with the Planning Commission, to make any changes in their estimates. As already stated, the non-plan revenue deficits of the States which are expected to have an overall deficit on

non-plan account have been ignored for purposes of calculating the States' resources for the Plan.

Contribution of Railways

3.7. The contribution of railways towards the financing of their development programme in 1969-70 is estimated at Rs. 22 crores. This shows an increase of about Rs. 11 crores over the revised estimate for 1968-69. The railways are expected to lift about 9 million tonnes of additional revenue earning traffic in 1969-70 while passenger traffic is expected to increase by about 3 per cent. In view of this the total gross traffic receipts of the railways are expected to rise by about Rs. 45 crores in 1969-70. The bulk of this rise is, however, expected to be absorbed by increases in working expenses on account of the anticipated growth of traffic, full year's effect of the increase in emoluments sanctioned for railway employees in 1968-69, increase in the price of coal and payment of additional dividend to the Central Government.

Contribution of Other Government Enterprises

3.8. The contribution of Posts and Telegraphs for the Plan in 1969-70 is estimated at about Rs. 35 crores. This takes into account the resources which the Posts and Telegraphs expect to make available towards financing the outlay on certain categories of works which were hitherto treated as non-plan but which have now been included in the Plan. The contribution of other Central Government enterprises is estimated at Rs. 127 crores which shows a small increase over the 1968-69 level.

3.9. The contribution of State Governments' enterprises for the Plan in 1969-70 at 1968-69 rates of electricity charges, bus fares etc. is estimated at Rs. 88 crores. This represents a substantial improvement over the 1968-69 level due mainly to the anticipated increase in the State Electricity Boards' generation and sales of power.

Retained Profits of Reserve Bank

3.10. The Reserve Bank credits a part of its profits to its long-term operations funds. These resources are channelised for agricultural and industrial development through the financial institutions as also by way of direct loans to State Governments for participation in the share capital of cooperatives. Hitherto, the outlays financed from the Reserve Bank's long-term operations funds were kept outside the

Plan. However, for the Fourth Plan period, the outlays on identifiable development schemes expected to be financed from these funds have been treated as Plan outlays and, correspondingly, the resources to be made available by the Reserve Bank for meeting these outlays have been reckoned as Plan resources. For 1969-70, these resources have been taken at Rs. 16 crores, of which about Rs. 6 crores are expected to represent loans to States for participation in the share capital of coopertaives.

Loans from Public, Small Savings and State Provident Funds

3.11. In the light of the experience in recent years, the scheme of financing for the Annual Plan for 1969-70 takes credit for net market borrowings by the Central and State Governments to the extent of Rs. 103 crores and Rs. 51 crores respectively, or a total of Rs. 154 crores. Net receipts from small savings are estimated at Rs. 135 crores and from State provident funds at Rs. 121 crores.

Annuity Deposits, Compulsory Deposits, Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds

3.12. This item is expected to involve a net outgo of Rs. 38 crores in 1969-70 on account of repayments in respect of compulsory deposits (Rs. 25 crores), annuity deposits and prize bonds.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

3.13. Net miscellaneous capital receipts in 1969-70 are estimated at about Rs. 192 crores. Net receipts at the Centre are estimated at as much as Rs. 296 crores, due mainly to large loan repayments by State Governments and others. The State Governments, on the other hand, envisage a net outflow of Rs. 104 crores; this estimate takes into account the anticipated transfers from current revenues for reduction or avoidance of debt as also the likely contribution of a few local bodies for the Plan.

Loans from LIC and State Enterprises' Market Borrowings

3.14. The State Governments are expected to raise loans totalling Rs. 18 crores in 1969-70 from the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) for housing and water supply. Hitherto, while the outlays financed from LIC loans for water supply were included in the Plan, those financed from LIC loans for housing were kept outside the Plan. From 1969-70 onwards, outlays of both these types have been included in the Plan. The State enterprises are expected to borrow Rs. 27 crores from the LIC and Rs. 20 crores from the market in 1969-70.

Additional Resources Mobilisation

3.15. The measures announced in the Central Budget for 1969-70 for raising additional resources were originally expected to yield Rs. 156.7 crores, as shown below :

(0) (1)	(Rs. crores) (2)
1 income tax	17·3
2 corporation tax	—3·8
3 union excise duties	104·6
4 import duties	32·2
5 changes in postal rates	6·4
total	156·7

Allowing for the cost of concessions subsequently granted, the total yield in 1969-70 from the measures adopted by the Centre is now estimated at about Rs. 152 crores. Of this, about Rs. 26 crores represent States' share while the balance of Rs. 126 crores would accrue to the Centre. No credit for States' share has, however, been taken in the States' resources as it is not clear whether this would constitute a net addition to resources for the State Plans.

3.16. It may be noted that the Centre's budget proposals for 1969-70 included certain concessions in export duties which are expected to cost Rs. 23 crores a year. Following the procedure adopted for preparing the estimates of resources for the Fourth Plan, this cost has been allowed for in calculating the balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation. Consequently, no deduction has been made on this account under additional resources mobilisation.

3.17. As regards States, the scheme of financing for the Annual Plan for 1969-70 envisages additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 122 crores by them. The measures announced by the State Governments so far are, however, expected to yield in 1969-70 about Rs. 37 crores only, as shown in Table 3.2. below :

TABLE 3.2 : *Details of Additional Resource Mobilisation by States for the Annual Plan for* 1969-70

(0) (1)	(2) (Rs. crores)
1 land revenue and agricultural income tax	0·5
2 cess on commercial crops	1·2
3 irrigation rates and betterment levy	0·4
4 sales tax	8·0
5 state excise duties	1·0
6 stamps	0·8
7 tax on passengers and goods	1·6

TABLE 3.2 (*contd.*)

(Rs. crores)

(0)	(1)	(2)
8	tax on motor vehicles	0·9
9	tax on grain markets	1·2
10	education cess	0·5
11	state trading in forest produce	0·3
12	urban water supply charges	0·3
13	state lotteries	8·8[1]
14	electricity tariffs	0·5
15	economy in expenditure and tightening of tax administration	2·5
16	other items	2·4
17	amount for which details are not available	6·5
	total	37·4[2]

[1] Exclusive of receipts in certain States for which information is not available.

[2] The full year's yield may be somewhat higher than Rs. 37·4 crores.

3.18. It may be noted that some State Governments are still considering the question of additional resource mobilisation and some further action in this sphere might be expected after the Fifth Finance Commission's final recommendations become available.

Budgetary Receipts Corresponding to External Assistance

3.19. The net budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated for 1969-70 at about Rs. 713 crores, after allowing for a repayment of Rs. 208 crores but not allowing for interest payment which has been taken into account in calculating the balance from current revenues. Net receipts from aid under PL-480 for import of foodgrains and other commodities are estimated at Rs. 232 crores and those from other external assistance at Rs. 481 crores.

Deficit Financing

3.20. Considering the anticipated increase in output and real incomes as also the need for further activisation of the economy, the scheme of financing the Annual Plan for 1969-70 includes deficit financing of Rs. 254 crores.

Central Assistance

3.21. Central assistance allocated for State Plans for 1969-70 is Rs. 615 crores, which is about the same as the anticipated disbursement in 1968-69.

Concluding Remarks

3.22. The State Governments have budgeted for a total Plan outlay of about Rs. 1008 crores in 1969-70. This shows an increase of

Rs. 76 crores over the outlay approved by the Planning Commission. Central assistance for State Plan taken credit for in the State budgets is Rs. 644 crores, or Rs. 29 crores more than that allocated by the Planning Commission. The States' budgetary resources for the Plan are placed at Rs. 240 crores. The scheme of Plan financing incorporated in the State budgets thus shows a deficit of Rs. 124 crores. With non-plan deficits in certain States estimated at another Rs. 213 crores, the State budgets show a total deficit of Rs. 337 crores for 1969-70. It is proposed to make a reassessment of States' resources for 1969-70 as well as the Fourth Plan period after the Central Government announces its decisions on the Final Report of the Fifth Finance Commission.

Section II—External Resources

3.23. The constraint on supplies due to bad weather conditions had inhibited exports in 1966-67 in spite of the stimulus from devaluation. After the removal of this constraint exports picked up during 1967-68. The further drive for export promotion and the stimulus provided by the enlarged export incentives accelerated the growth of exports during 1968-69. Exports in the year totalled Rs. 1360 crores. This represented an increase of 13.5 per cent as compared to 1967-68 and 5 8 per cent over the level of exports in the earlier peak year of 1964-65. Non-traditional items accounted for 60 per cent of the total increase in exports. The main items which registered increases were engineering goods, iron and steel, handicrafts, chemical and allied products, paper and paper boards, pearls and precious stones. Export performance of some of these items, particularly iron ore, engineering products, chemical and allied products are expected to record further increases in 1969-70 in view of the orders already secured or in the final phase of negotiations. In addition, there should be some improvements in exports of tea, jute manufactures and mica under the stimuls of reduction in exports duties announced in the budget. Improvements in ports and berthing facilities and in supply of trawlers should strengthen the upward trend in the export of iron ore and fish and fish products. Exports of cotton piece goods may also expand because of the larger quota in the European Common Market. All in all, export earnings are expected to increase from a level of Rs. 1360 crores in 1968-69 to about Rs. 1450 crores in 1969-70—an overall increase of about 7 per cent.

3.24. The value of imports amounted to Rs. 1862 crores in 1968-69. Allowing for the likely reduction in foodgrains import due to larger domestic supplies and a growth of about 5 per cent in maintenance imports in response to the revival of industrial production, total import

requirements during the year 1969-70 would be around Rs. 1900 crores.

3.25. A trade deficit of the order of Rs. 450 crores is thus estimated for 1969-70. Taking into account the net outflow on account of invisibles, repayments to the International Monetary Fund and service charges on external debt, the total payments deficit for 1969-70 is estimated at about Rs. 990 crores. Indications are that on the basis of the programmes and projects incorporated in the Annual Plan for 1969-70, a gross assistance of an equivalent order—Rs. 990 crores—including food aid as well as project and maintenance aid for the public and private sectors would be forthcoming. With a gross aid of this magnitude, or about Rs. 600 crores of foreign aid net of payment of principal and interest, the external account would be in balance in 1969-70.

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE

Approach

The Annual Plan for 1969-70 has been prepared in the context of the objectives laid down in the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft). The expansion of coverage under high yielding varieties and multiple cropping will provide the main core of the strategy for accelerating the rate of growth of agricultural production in 1969-70. At the same time, the various development programmes associated with intensive agriculture will be expanded and their implementation better organised and supported by the provision of necessary inputs and services including extension service.

Outlays

4.2. An outlay of Rs. 332.16 crores has been provided in 1969-70 for programmes of Agriculture and allied sectors. The following table gives the outlays, by main heads of development :

TABLE 4.1 — *Outlay on Agricultural and Allied Programmes*—1969-70

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	head of development	centre	centrally sponsored	state	union territory	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	agricultural production	14·28	4·09	48·12	3·45	69·94
2	minor irrigation	2·00	—	78·68	1·24	81·92
3	soil conservation	0·06	2·36	17·60	0·85	20·87
4	area development programme	1·50		3·04	neg.	4·54
5	animal husbandry	0·63	0·13	9·58	0·78	11·12
6	dairying and milk supply	0·65	—	6·93	0·67	8·25
7	fisheries	3·53	1·51	6·38	0·86	12·48
8	forests	0·71	0·70	10·08	1·64	13·13
9	marketing, warehousing and storage	11·57	—	0·80	0·11	12·48
10	food processing and subsidiary foods	0·98	0·15	—	—	1·13

TABLE 4.1 (contd.)

(Rs. crores)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11	central support to financial institutions (agri. sector)	32·15	—			32·15
12	co-operation	2·67	3·04	11·48	0·68	17·87
13	community development	1·00	2·19	15·79	1·14	20·12
14	panchayats	—	—	1·20	0·16	1·36
15	buffer stocks	25·00	—	—		25·00
	total	96·73	14·17	209·68	11·58	332·16

[1]Including panchayats.

4.3. Institutional finance of the order of about Rs. 240 crores will be forthcoming from the agencies of Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agro-Industries Corporations and Central Cooperative banks during the year as shown below :

TABLE 4.2 : *Institutional Finance For Investment*—1969-70

(Rs. crores)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Institutions	
1	Land development banks	125
2	Agricultural Refinance Corporation	25
3	Agro-Industries Corporations	40
4	cooperatives	50
	total	240

Targets

4.4. The targets of production foodgrains and major commercial crops for 1969-70 along with the estimated achievements in 1968-69 are :

TABLE 4.3 : *Targets of Production*

Sl. no.	item	unit	1968-69 estimated achievement	1969-70 target
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	foodgrains	million tonnes	96·00	101·00
2	oilseeds	"	6·50	8·50
3	sugarcane (gur)	"	12·00	12·50
4	cotton	million bales	5·30	6·00
5	jute	"	5·05	6·40

4.5. The targets of important development programmes envisaged for 1969-70 together with the estimated achievements for 1968-69 are :

TABLE 4.4 : *Targets of Selected Development Programmes*

Sl. no.	programme	unit	1968-69 estimated achievement	1969-70 target
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	high yielding varieties programme	million hectares	8·50	10·92
2	rice	"	2·63	3·24
3	wheat	"	4·05	4·05
4	maize	"	0·40	0·81
5	jowar	"	0·81	1·61
6	bajra	"	0·61	1·21
7	multiple cropping	"	6·07	7·87
8	minor irrigation (additional)	"	1·45	1·40
9	soil conservation on agricultural lands (addl.)	"	1·18	0·87
	consumption of chemical fertilisers :			
10	nitrogenous (in terms of N)	million tonnes	1·21	1·70
11	phosphatic (in terms of P_2O_5)	"	0·38	0·60
12	pottasic (in terms of K_2O)	"	0·17	0·30
13	urban compost	"	4·07	4·44
14	green manuring	million hectares	8·46	9·56
15	plant protection	"	54·00	76·00

I. AGRICULTURE

Research and Education

4.6. Following the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and increased stress on agricultural research, a large number of teams of scientists were appointed on the basis of their specialisation and eminence in different fields for drawing up coordinated research projects in food crops, commercial crops, animal sciences including fisheries, soils, agronomy, engineering and horticulture. Seventy research projects under the All-India Coordinated Research programme have so far been formulated by the different scientific teams, out of which 32 projects are already in operation. These mainly

cover cotton, jute, oilseeds, rice, maize, barley, pulses, fruits, tubers other than potato, sorghum, millets and soyabeans. Projects have also been undertaken on the evaluation and improvement of soil structure, investigation on correlation of soil tests with crop response, decomposition of organic matter, micronutrients of soil, coordinated agronomic experiments and irrigation research in river valley project areas. Research projects on soil salinity, irrigation and drainage and on cropping patterns for new command areas have also been approved and are in the initial stages of implementation. The National Demonstration scheme is already being implemented and it is proposed to intensify and expand it. Research schemes on animal science have been taken up. During 1969-70, work on all research projects started earlier will be continued. Besides, 23 research projects are in the process of clearance and are expected to be undertaken during 1969-70. Some of the most important projects covered under this category relate to wheat, sugarcane, vegetables, coconut, arecanut tobacco, potato and groundwater hydrology. Realising that the success of various research and development programmes in agriculture would depend largely on the competence of trained personnel who take science and technology to agriculture, it is proposed to strengthen the programmes of higher agricultural education. The immediate emphasis would be on the improvement of quality and standards of education and on integration of teaching, research and extension. Ten agricultural universities have already come into existence. Introduction of curricular and examination reforms, award of fellowships and scholarships to students, advanced training of college teachers, promotion of inter-institutional and international cooperation as well as students and teacher welfare are some of the other important activities in the field of agricultural education proposed to be undertaken during the year. An outlay of Rs. 8 crores has been provided for ICAR schemes of research and education during 1969-70.

Farmers' Education

4.7. A centrally sponsored scheme for farmers' education and training in selected High Yielding Varieties Programme districts has been in operation since 1966-67. The main purpose of the training will be to demonstrate the efficacy of human input in the adoption of improved package of agricultural practices and other related techniques for agricultural production. Twentyfive such centres had been set up during 1968-69, bringing the total number to 50 on the eve of the Fourth Plan. In 1969-70 it is proposed to set up 10 more centres, for which Rs. 1 crore has been provided.

Agricultural Inputs

4.8. Following the recommendations of the Fertiliser Credit Committee (1968), it is proposed to establish a Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation under the Companies Act 1956. The object of the Corporation will be to operate, guarantee and refinance schemes to ensure an adequate flow of institutional credit for the stocking and distribution of fertiliser and other agricultural inputs. Guarantee will be available to commercial and cooperative banks in respect of these advances, made on a margin lower than usual, to approved distribution agencies.

Improved Seeds

4.9. The high yielding varieties programme has been accorded the highest importance in the schemes of agricultural production. During 1969-70, the area under high yielding varieties would be increased to 10.92 million hectares. The pre-release seed multiplication programme in respect of promising varieties under trial with the all-India research coordinated scheme and with the Central Research Institutes has been entrusted to the National Seeds Corporation which would enter into an agreement with agricultural universities for such multiplication. Breeder seeds would be produced in accordance with the prescribed standards and procedures. Supply of foundation seeds of varieties of all-India importance and hybrids would be the primary responsibility of the National Seeds Corporation. The State Governments will continue to produce foundation seeds of local varieties in their farms by providing the requisite facilities. The certification services will be provided by the National Seeds Corporation in States which nominate it as the certification agency under the Seeds Act. The large scale central State farms would also play a vital role in the programme of foundation seed production. In addition to the five farms already set up, two more farms, one at Raichur (Mysore) and the other at Aralam (Kerala) would be set up, for which most of the machinery is being supplied by the USSR as a gift. It is also proposed to set up a Corporation under the company law for the purpose of managing and operating these large farms set up by the Central Government. The production of certified seeds, as at present, would be the responsibility of the State Governments. They would also make adequate arrangements for production, procurement, processing and distribution of seeds. Large scale production of quality seed in compact areas is envisaged under the Tarai Seed Production Project.

Fertilisers and Manures

4.10. With the extension of area under high yielding varieties the demand for chemical fertilisers is likely to increase considerably dur-

ing 1969-70. The State Plans provide the required funds for demonstrations on cultivators' fields, staff support for pilot demonstration, strengthening of soil testing facilities and publicity and propaganda. Provision has also been made in the State Plans for the reclamation of acidic and alkaline soils with soil conditioners such as lime, gypsum and basic slag. A Central Fertiliser (Control) Laboratory would be set up to analyse fertilisers purchased on Government account. Godown facilities for the storage of fertilisers at ports and strategic points are envisaged. Development of local manurial resources would be intensified through the production of rural and urban compost and green manuring.

Plant Protection

4.11. Plant Protection measures would be extended so as to cover an area of 76 million hectares in 1969-70. The aerial spraying programme is being expanded to cover larger areas. Provision has been made for intensifying rodent control and demonstrating prophylactic measures in different States. Most of the modern insecticides will be manufactured in the country.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements

4.12. During 1969-70 steps would be taken to increase the production of agricultural machinery and implements from existing units. Agro-Industries Corporations have already been set up in 13 States, with a view to providing, *inter-alia*, hire-purchase facilities for machinery and implements and repair and servicing facilities through Agricultural Machinery Hire and Servicing Centres along with technical guidance to the farmers. New implements to be introduced will be taken up for production by the Corporations. Corporations are scheduled to be set up in the States of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. The Corporations already set up are expected to expand the scope of their activities. These Corporations are expected to distribute over 30,000 pump sets on hire-purchase basis and establish ten agricultural machinery hire centres with a net work of sub-centres. The existing facilities of training personnel at Budni and Hissar are being expanded. The Workshop Wing of the Extension Training Institute, Nilokheri is being strengthened to impart training to extension personnel in the maintenance and production of agricultural implements. The Central Testing Section at Budni is being strengthened to handle testing and certification of various agricultural machinery. The programmes for introduction of new machinery such as harvesting equipment will be intensified.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

4.13. The high yielding varieties programme covered an area of 6.04 million hectares in 1967-68, and went up to 8.50 million hectares in 1968-69. In spite of several organisational and operational difficulties which the programme had to encounter in regard to identification of farmers, multiplication of requisite seeds, provision of credit and timely arrangements for plant protection measures, it is now established that this programme offers significant potential for increased yield per hectare. In 1969-70 it is proposed to cover 10.92 million hectares. In order to make this programme more successful, a number of measures are proposed to be taken to strengthen the field extension agency at the various operational levels, expand and liberalise loaning to cultivators taking up the programme and also to provide intensive training to field staff. The new strains of rice—Jaya and Padma—capable of yielding as high as, or higher than, the dwarf varieties of Taichung Native-1 and I.R.-8 already introduced have been released for cultivation.

Multiple Cropping

4.14. Multiple cropping taken up in 1967-68 for obtaining more crops per year, was intensively organised in 1968-69. During the current plan year, it is estimated that the target of 6.07 million hectares will be achieved. A number of short duration varieties of paddy, maize, jowar and bajra have already been identified for inclusion in this programme. Side by side, attempts will be made to introduce other supplementary crops, such as barley, ragi, oil seeds, potatoes and vegetables into this programme. In 1969-70 a target of 7.87 million hectares is envisaged under the supplementary programme.

Soil Conservation

4.15. Land improvement through soil and water conservation programmes on agricultural as well as non-agricultural lands provides a sound foundation for raising the level of agricultural production. An additional area of 1.18 million hectares of agricultural land and 0.17 million hectares of non-agricultural land was treated with soil conservation measures in 1968-69. Contour bunding and bench terracing programmes were carried out in the rain-fed areas. Soil and water conservation work was extended to the irrigated areas also to achieve maximum efficiency of water-use. An area of 85,000 hectares was expected to be treated in the river valley catchments to prolong the life of the major reservoirs. Ravine survey and photo-interpretation training were undertaken. During 1969-70 the target is to cover 0.87 million hectares of agricultural land with soil conservation measures.

4.16. Although the various soil and water conservation treatments would remain the same in 1969-70, the main emphasis would be placed on the concept of 'area saturation and water-shed approach' involving all the departments concerned with the programme for proper implementation. Thus, for area development a comprehensive and integrated approach involving treatment of all kinds of land on water-shed basis is to be followed. Priorities would be given to areas which will have greater potential for production. Suitable programmes would be taken up in different rainfall zones. Soil conservation programmes in the catchments of river valley projects will be concentrated in priority areas determined by aerial photo-interpretation and other investigations. A Central Unit for Hydrology and Sedimentation investigations will be established at the headquarters during the year to compile data and interpret them for the schemes of soil conservation in the catchment of river valley projects, ravines and other problem areas.

4.17. Pilot projects for reclamation of ravine lands will be started in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to establish the technical and economic feasibility of large scale reclamation of ravine lands. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the scheme for treating an area of 400 hectares during 1969-70.

Small Farmers

4.18. The Fourth Five Year Plan visualises the setting up of a Small Farmers Development Agency at district level in about 20 selected districts in different States. This agency will identify the problems of small but potentially viable farmers in its area and help to facilitate the availability of inputs, services and credit. With a view to stimulating the flow of co-operative credit to such cultivators the Agency will provide grants to the Central Co-operative Bank, the agricultural credit societies and the co-operative Land Development Bank in the area to serve as an incentive for financing these farmers as also to help the institutions to build up special funds to cover the risks in such financing. The Agency will draw up model plans for investment and production activites to be undertaken by small farmers under different sets of conditions. Steps will be initiated for setting up such an agency in selected districts. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for this project in the Central Plan of 1969-70.

Special Areas

4.19. The Fourth Five Year Plan provides for execution of area development schemes in selected commands of irrigation projects,

namely, Tungabadhra, Nagarjunasagar, Kosi, Kangsabati and Rajasthan canal. A beginning will be made in the first three command areas during 1969-70. Under this programme regulated markets would be located at suitable centres and all-weather roads would be built to link them with surrounding production areas. The inputs and other services necessary for an integrated development programme would be provided by State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Plan. Further, an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Central sector for desert development schemes of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana to be executed under the guidance of the Desert Development Board. Under this desert development programme pilot projects relating to investigation of ground water resources, development of sheep and wool, supply of drinking water for man and cattle, soil and water conservation works and the development of pastures and fodder resources are proposed to be undertaken.

Agricultural Credit

4.20. The cooperative credit institutions are making efforts to meet the increasing demand of credit for intensive agricultural programmes. Short and medium-term loans advanced by primary agricultural credit societies are expected to rise from Rs. 407 crores during 1967-68 to about Rs. 450 crores during 1968-69. The target contemplated for 1969-70 is Rs. 500 crores. Long term loans advanced by the Land Development Banks during 1968-69 exceeded the level of Rs. 100 crores by February 1968 against Rs. 83 crores in 1967-68. In 1969-70, according to present indications, the level of loans issued by the Land Development Banks may rise to Rs. 125 crores. In addition, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is expected to provide refinance to the order of Rs. 25 crores for schemes drawn up on a project basis.

4.21. The State Agricultural Credit Corporation Bill, 1968 providing for the establishment of Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal and in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura was passed by Parliament in December 1968. The Corporations will have to be set up by the State Governments in the respective States and by the Central Government in the Union Territories. The object of the Corporations is to supplement agricultural credit in those areas of the States where the cooperative credit structure is not strong enough. They will advance short and medium-term loans (up to 5 years) for agricultural operations. The Corporations are expected to be established during 1969-70.

Agricultural Marketing

22. Thirteen States have already enacted the Agricultural Produce Market Act. Of the remaining three States, namely, Assam, Kerala and Nagaland, only Assam is expected to pass this legislation during 1969-70. Target for 1969-70 in respect of establishment of new regulated markets is 200—250 markets mostly in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Storage and Warehousing

4.23. A total of about 124 lakhs tonnes of storage capacity was available with the Central Food Department and Food Corporation of India, State Governments, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and the cooperatives at the end of 1968-69. Out of this three-fifth was owned and the rest hired. With prospects of increases in the production, marketable surplus and public procurement, a substantial expansion of storage capacity will be required for foodgrains in 1969-70. A provision of about Rs. 11 crores has been made for the construction of new storage godowns, which will add another 6 to 7 lakh tonnes of owned capacity.

II. Land Reforms

Tenancy Reforms

4.24. Proposals are under consideration in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli to amend present legislation, or where necessary, introduce fresh legislative measures for ensuring protection to tenants and share-croppers. Steps are envisaged for expediting the implementation of laws relating to tenancy rights and ceilings on holdings. In several States provisions have been made for a special drive to maintain uptodate record of rights and specially the records pertaining to tenants. Adequate progress in this regard remains to be made in certain States, *e.g.* Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Consolidation of Holdings

4.25. Consolidation of holdings has been completed in Punjab and Haryana. In Uttar Pradesh, two thirds of the area has been consolidated. During 1969-70 an area of 19.6 million hectares is likely to be consolidated particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The improvement in agriculture in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been helped by the high degree of success of consolidation of fragmented holdings.

CHAPTER 5

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FORESTS

I. Animal Husbandry

Cattle Development

Seven new intensive cattle development (I.C.D.) projects will be set up in the milk shed areas of large dairy plants. Provision for these projects has been made in the State Plans of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore and Haryana. The four I.C.D. projects already established in the milk shed areas of the Delhi Milk Scheme will start functioning in 1969-70. In addition, 12 new key village blocks will be taken up for catering to smaller dairy plants.

5.2. With a view to improving the quality of milch cattle a new programme of cross breeding in areas covered by I.C.D. projects and in key village blocks that lie in the milk sheds of important dairy plants has been adopted. In pursuance of this, cross breeding operations are proposed to be undertaken during 1969-70 on a much larger scale than hitherto. The availability of proven bulls is a pre-condition for the improvement of breeds. A beginning has already been made with the progeny testing units located at Hissar. Two new progeny testing units are proposed to be taken up during 1969-70 and will be located in Gujarat State. One of these units will cater to Gir cattle while the other will be concerned either with Kankrej cattle or Surti buffalo. Another important scheme relates to the establishment of one large central farm at Koraput in Orissa. The selection of sites for the remaining two farms, namely one for exotic dairy breed and one for Murrah buffalo, will also be finalised. Other schemes relate to the expansion of the existing Central Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm at Haringhata and the setting up of a frozen semen bank. In the State Plans, besides I.C.D. projects and other cattle development programmes, provision has also been made for expansion of five State cattle breeding farms and expansion of ten key village blocks.

Feed and Fodder Development

5.3. To organise demonstrations on agronomic practices, soil management for fodder crops, utilisation of forage and production of foundation seeds of forage crops on regional basis, seven regional forage demonstration stations have been proposed in the Fourth Plan.

UNDP has offered assistance for two centres and would be willing to consider further assistance on the basis of progress during the first two years. The selection of sites for the Eastern, Northern and Western regional centres have been finalised and the centres may start functioning by the end of the year. Selection of sites for Central Deccan region and Southern regions are under consideration. For the multiplication of foundation seeds for supply to livestock farms, certified seed growers and ICD projects, it is proposed to set up five fodder seed farms. To organise demonstrations of silage and hay-making on cultivators' fields, it is proposed to select 1,000 fields. For meeting the emergent requirement of forage, it is likely that in 1969-70 one fodder bank would be established in Bihar.

Sheep and Wool Development

5.4. Sheep development programmes have been formulated with three-fold objectives, namely, to step up the production of wool, to improve the quality of fleece and to increase the production of mutton. With this end in view, it is proposed to set up a large Central sheep breeding farm with Australian assistance at Hissar and three Centrally sponsored farms near Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh at Banihal in Jammu and Kashmir and in Chitaldrug District in Mysore. It is also proposed to expand and reorganise five State farms in important sheep raising areas and to establish 20 sheep and wool extension centres. For improving the quality of fleece and for increasing the production of mutton, it is proposed to import 3,500 exotic sheep. It is also proposed to set up sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing centres in Punjab and Haryana.

Poultry Development

5.5. The main approach suggested during the Fourth Plan is to confine poultry development programmes to compact areas for easy servicing and for creating a quick impact on poultry production. The intensive egg and poultry production-*cum*-marketing centres which form the core of the future poultry development programme would be undertaken at 25 selected centres. An in-service training institute is proposed to be set up at the Regional Poultry Farm, Bangalore with F.A.O. assistance. A coordinated poultry breeding programme would be initiated at the regional farms at Bangalore and Bhubaneswar and four State farms. With changed pattern of production, poultry feed has assumed great importance. In view of this, possibilities would be explored for the utilisation of unconventional feed ingredients, such as 'sal fruit', agricultural wastes and industrial by-products. As the poultry industry has shown its organisational preparedness and capacity for

utilising larger funds, it is intended to finance as many programmes as possible out of institutional sources.

Piggery Development

5.6. For improving the economic conditions of traditional pig breeders, it is proposed to distribute pigs to 2,000 families at subsidised rates and to provide technical know-how. It is contemplated to set up five pig breeding farms and 20 piggery development blocks. Provision has been made to expand the processing and marketing of pork from the existing factories and to commission three more bacon factories at Aligarh (U.P.), Alwar (Rajasthan) and Ranchi (Bihar) during 1969-70. Besides, it is proposed to procure equipment for the pork processing plant in Punjab.

Animal Health

5.7. Veterinary facilities are proposed to be provided by setting up 40 new veterinary hospitals, 200 veterinary dispensaries and about 400 stockman centres. To prevent ingress of exotic diseases, animal quarantine and certification service is proposed to be set up. Under rinderpest eradication campaign, mass vaccination programme will be undertaken in the three southern States and follow up work pursued in others. Production of tissue culture vaccine against rinderpest and foot and mouth disease will be augmented to safeguard the imported and cross-bred stock.

Research and Education

5.8. At present, there are 19 veterinary colleges affiliated to different universities. These are capable of meeting the full requirements of veterinary graduates during the Fourth Plan. Consequently, in 1969-70 it is not intended to set up any new institute, nor would the intake capacity be expanded. However, extension wings are proposed to be attached to colleges for imparting training in extension methods in animal husbandry. Recommendations of the Education Commission for quinquennial inspection will be implemented.

5.9. The two Central Research Institutes, namely, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura will continue to function under Indian Council of Agricultural Research and guide States on animal husbandry research. A new feature will be the initiation of coordinated research projects in different branches of animal science. Some of the more important research projects on which work will be undertaken or continued durin 1969-70 are behaviour pattern of Zebu cross-breds, study of blood

grouping pattern of farm animals in relation to economic characteristics, use of diallel crossing for broiler production, further investigation on agricultural by-products and industrial waste materials for evolving economic rations and importance of trace elements in balanced rations.

II. Dairying

Milk Supply Scheme

5.10. Work on 25 milk supply schemes is in progress. It is proposed to complete nine such schemes during 1969-70. Provision has also been made for taking up of five new milk supply schemes covering cities and towns with a population of 50,000 on the basis of feasibility studies undertaken in Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In addition, it is expected that 12 existing milk supply schemes including the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme may be taken up for consolidation and expansion. As regards the Delhi Milk Scheme, the procurement, processing and distribution machinery is proposed to be gradually geared up to meet at least 50 per cent of the capital's demand over the Plan period. The expansion programmes proposed are; increase in the intake capacity of the Central dairy, preliminary arrangements for a second dairy, commissioning of the balancing plant at Bikaner and setting up of a chain of chilling centres near important milk producing areas.

5.11. Establishment of 64 rural dairy centres is a new feature of the Fourth Plan. It is clear that, without organised marketing, the producer can not be expected to react favourably towards the various schemes of cattle improvement. Consequently, it is proposed to establish 12 rural dairies and small rural creameries during 1969-70 with a view to tapping potential milk producing areas which are scattered and relatively distant from large cities and towns.

Milk Product Factories

5.12. To meet the increasing demand for milk products, to reduce the dependence on imported milk powder and to utilise surplus milk during flush season, it is proposed to commission three milk product factories at Miraj, Vijayawada and Moradabad and to take up one new milk products factory in Haryana.

Research and Education

5.13. Training in dairying will continue to be imparted at the existing centres of Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Allahabad, and Anand and Haringhata. I.C.A.R. proposes to provide more facilities at N.D.R.I. college for enrolling additional candidates for post-graduate studies. Research schemes having a practical bearing on the development of dairying have been drawn up and will be undertaken. Some of the investigations proposed to be undertaken or are under way relate to management of dairy stock, determination of the economics of milk production under intensive dairy farming conditions in relation to high yielding varieties of cereals and cash crops, cost of chilling and transportation of milk to city dairies, economic method of utilisation of surplus or sub-standard milk and technological and economic problems of operation in liquid milk plants etc.

III. Fisheries

Development of Inland Fisheries

5.14. The programmes proposed to be implemented relate to survey and exploration of spawn resources, extension of induced breeding techniques, intensification and expansion of area under pisciculture, reclamation of additional derelict water areas, development of reservior fisheries and brackish water fish farming. Extensive survey of spawn bearing rivers, especially in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is envisaged. In the major inland fish producing States, it is proposed to reclaim derelict water areas and to remove weeds and predatory varieties of animal life before stocking. An additional nursery area of about 150 hectares is proposed to be built. For the development of brackish water fisheries, it is intended to take up an area of about 1200 hectares for stocking with suitable species. As regards the additional area to be brought under fish culture, it is proposed to cover 10,000 hectares under intensive pisciculture and develop 80,000 hectares of reservior area.

5.15. For the development of inland fisheries, a large number of schemes have also been proposed in the States sector. These could be broadly classified into development and exploitation of reservoirs, intensification of pisciculture, reclamation of fallow waters, development of riverine fisheries, fish seed production, improvement of village ponds for fish culture, induced breeding and construction of nursery farms.

In addition, certain other ancillary schemes will be undertaken such as provision of fish storage and marketing facilities, supply of fishery requisites, survey and demonstration, manufacture of fish products and applied nutrition programme. For the development of fisheries in high altitudes, special schemes have been formulated for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Assam.

Development of Marine Fisheries

5.16. In marine fisheries, the hazards of the sea and the seasonal fluctuations of fish population have affected the output. Since mechanisation of fishing craft can overcome these difficulties to a large extent and lead to increased production, the trend has been to go in for larger and more high powered boats. Consequently, it is proposed to add about 1100 mechanised boats in maritime States, especially those on the Western Coast. Of these the maximum number would be in Kerala followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. It is also proposed to introduce about 50 medium sized fishing trawlers, mainly in the private sector. Investigations connected with deep sea fishing, with special reference to fishing methods and charting of new grounds, will be undertaken by the deep sea fishing stations and the Indo-Norwegian project. Two new off-shore fishing stations at Veraval and Port Blair are expected to be established. A Central project for the survey of Pelagic fishery resources of Indian waters will be taken up at Cochin with U.N.D.P. assistance. During 1969-70, the Indo-Norwegian project is expected to complete installations at Ernakulam, Mandapam, Cannanore and Karwar—Experimental fishing would be conducted with different kinds of trawlers using different kinds of trawls with a view to assessing their comparative efficiency. It is intended to utilise seven to ten medium vessels for providing raw material to the processing factories at Cochin. The State Fisheries Corporations and the private sector would be engaged wholly in commercial fishing operations in off-shore and deep sea areas. With regard to the operation of large vessels, a major percentage of these vessels would be operated by private companies and a part of the catches would be utilised for processing and export.

5.17. One of the significant developments in recent years has been the availability of institutional credit for coordinated projects from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Corporation has sanctioned two projects which are located at North and South Kanara in Mysore while three other projects have been practically finalised. These will be situated at Ratnagiri and Thana in Maharashtra and Visakhapatnam

in Andhra Pradesh. These projects shall start functioning during the year 1969-70.

Research and Education

5.18. Provision has been made for strengthening the existing Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, by adding two brackish water sub-centres and by providing additional facilities such as a research vessel and workshop arrangements. Provision has also been made for adding an extension wing to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore. It is proposed to create a new wing for survey of the Brahmaputra river system. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam, will be expanded during the year to enable it to take up new research programmes, such as sample survey for the assessment of prawn catch from brackish waters of Kerala, estimation of catch and associated biological characteristics of important fishes like mackerel, oil sardines, prawns and Bombay duck. The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology has conducted research investigations of considerable benefit to the industry. However, with fast developing fishing industry, it has become necessary to expand the activities of the Institute to cope with the increasing demand for technical assistance and advice from industry and State Governments. Some of the important programmes that are proposed to be taken up are development of new techniques for processing of fish, economic utilisation of fishery by-products for industrial purposes, standardisation and maintenance of quality in fresh and processed fishery products, designing, fabrication and development of machinery for easy handling of different modern fishing gears.

IV. Forests

5.19. Plantation schemes will constitute the main plank of forest development for raising the productivity of existing forests and for meeting the increasing requirement of timber and cellulosic raw materials. Special attention will be given to plantation of quick growing forest species, economic plantations for industrial and commercial uses and farm forestry as also rehabilitation of degraded forests and improvement of forest communications.

5.20. Panchayats and panchayat samitis will be encouraged to take up the programme of village plantations specially in areas between village forests and arable lands on a bigger scale in close cooperation with the Departments of Forests, Revenue, Agriculture and Animal

Husbandry in order to relieve the acute shortage of fuel wood and to release cowdung for use as manure.

5.21. The Scheme for pre-investment survey of forest resources undertaken during the Third Plan period and subsequent years in collaboration with U.N. Special Fund and FAO will be continued. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Central Plan.

5.22. Coordinated research in forestry will be undertaken in close collaboration with States under the guidance of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Further, schemes relating to preservation of wild life and training of forest officers, staff of cooperatives and contractors in the use of basic logging tools will be continued.

CHAPTER 6

FOOD AND NUTRITION

I. Food Policy and Administration

Even though the weather conditions in 1968-69 in certain parts of the country turned out to be unfavourable, the foodgrains production is expected to be around the previous year's record level of 95.6 million tonnes. Availability is expected to improve as, unlike in the previous year, much smaller quantities are likely to be added to private stocks. The imports of foodgrains were lower at 5.7 million tonnes in 1968 against 8.7 million tonnes in the preceding year.

Zonal Restrictions

6.2. With the improvement in domestic availability of foodgrains, some of the restrictions on the inter-State movement of foodgrains on private account were relaxed. A bigger northern food zone was constituted and the movement of gram and barley was made free throughout the country. Movement restrictions on maize, bajra and jowar were also lifted from Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and Bihar and on maize and bajra from Mysore. In April 1969, the wheat zone was considerably enlarged.

Food Subsidies

6.3. The food subsidies have imposed a heavy burden on the finances of the Union Government. Government have, therefore, decided to abolish subsidy on indigenous grains and imported wheat. Subsidy is retained only on imported rice and milo. Rice which is indigenously procured is sold at not far below the economic cost. Imported rice which is very much costlier is, however, sold at the pooled economic cost of indigenous rice. In the case of wheat, the indigenously procured and imported wheat is pooled together and both are sold at a pooled price.

Public Distribution

6.4. Due to the existence of disparities in supplies among various seasons and regions, the system of public distribution will have to be continued to protect the interest of the vulnerable sections of the population and to maintain stability of prices. During 1968, 10.5 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed by Central and State Governments as against 13.4 million tonnes in 1967 and 14.1 million tonnes in 1966.

Although it is difficult to indicate the likely order of public distribution during 1969-70, it may be assumed that the public distribution commitment would be in the neighbourhood of 8 to 9 million tonnes.

Buffer Stocks

6.5. During 1968-69, a start was made towards establishing a buffer stock of foodgrains. In 1969-70, it is proposed to add 1.5 million tonnes to the buffer stock which will be financed by plan resources to the extent of Rs. 25 crores, the balance being met by institutional finance from commercial banks.

Procurement

6.6. In the past, imports have met a good part of the requirements of the public distribution system. In 1968 the procurement of foodgrains was as much as 6.7 million tonnes as against 4.5 million tonnes in 1967. As it is intended to stop the concessional imports of foodgrains after 1971, requirements of the public distribution system and buffer stock operations will have to be met by internal procurement of foodgrains.

Food Corporation

6.7. There has been a substantial extension of the activities of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) since its establishment in January, 1965. The Corporation now functions in all States except Maharashtra. Its role and the extent of its operations vary from State to State. When the Corporation was established, it was intended that it should attain a commanding position in the foodgrains trade and play a pivotal role in the distribution of foodgrains and stabilisation of prices. This has yet to be achieved but substantial progress has been made. During the financial year 1969-70, the Corporation is expected to purchase/handle more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains, both indigenous and imported, valued at about Rs. 863 crores as against 7.9 million tonnes worth about Rs. 651 crores of foodgrains purchased/handled last year. The functions of procuring, moving, storing and handling of foodgrains at the ports and in the interior have been handed over to the Food Corporation by the Food Department in March, 1969.

Subsidiary Food Schemes

6.8. *Modern Bakeries.*—The first phase of the bakeries project was completed during 1968-69 with the commissioning for production of 5 of the 6 units at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cochin, Delhi and Madras. The 6th bakery is under construction at Calcutta and will go into pro-

duction in October, 1969. 3 additional modern bakery units are under construction at Hyderabad, Kanpur and Bangalore with the assistance of Canada. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for this project.

6.9. *Food Polytechnics.*—Five food craft centres will be functioning during 1969-70 to impart training in the various food crafts at craftsman level such as cookery, bakery, confectionary and canning and fruit preservation. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme for 1969-70.

II. Nutrition

6.10. In accordance with the objectives of the Fourth Plan, the endeavour will be to initiate an integrated nutrition programme in the Annual Plan 1969-70. This is sought to be achieved both generally in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries programmes and specifically through schemes of nutritional feeding, applied nutrition and composite nutrition programmes as well as schemes which seek to make a beginning with the fulfilment of special needs and requirements of vulnerable sections of the population.

Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition

6.11. The Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi will train 600 candidates. The Diploma courses cover food management, cookery, bakery and fruit preservation and are designed mainly for training personnel for the catering industry.

Other Nutrition Programmes

6.12. An important programme of the Food Department is the production of 22,500 tonnes of 'balahar' during 1969-70. Among other schemes is the fortification of salt with essential vitamins and minerals which will be undertaken on a pilot scale, together with consumer acceptability trials at different places. Two plants with a total capacity of 4,000 tonnes per month have been set-up in cooperation with UNICEF and private industry for the production of groundnut flour. A new project is being undertaken with the cooperation of the UNICEF, the USAID and Kaira Union, Anand, for the production of low cost nutritious weaning foods, specially for children and expectant nursing mothers.

Applied Nutrition Programme

6.13. The applied nutrition programme, which aims at improving the nutrition of the rural community, especially expectant mothers and children by distribution of foods such as eggs, milk, fish, vegetables and fruits raised from poultry farms or school gardens etc. was in operation in about 730 blocks at the end of 1968-69, including 202 blocks taken up during 1968-69. The programme will be extended to 90 new blocks in 1969-70. The provision in the Central sector for the applied nutrition programme is Rs. 150 lakhs for 1969-70.

Composite Nutrition Programme

6.14. The composite nutrition programme is to be newly taken up. The programme will centre on the involvement of Mahila Mandals in improved nutrition activities in blocks outside the Applied Nutrition Programme and the Family and Child Welfare Programme. It will provide for training of women workers in nutrition education and extension in nutrition and demonstration feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Expenditure on training of associate women workers, demonstration feeding and incentives to Mahila Mandals will be borne by the Centre, while expenditure on nutrition education and establishment of supervisory machinery will be borne by the States. A provision of Rs. 66 lakhs has been made for the Central portion of the expenditure during 1969-70.

Feasibility Tests of Vitamin and Mineral Fortification of Staple Foods

6.15. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for feasibility tests of vitamin and mineral fortification of staple foods. It is also proposed to make a beginning in similar feasibility tests in relation to wheat flour and milk.

School Feeding Programme

6.16. In the State sector, mid-day meals will continue to be provided to primary school children in accordance with the recommendation of the National School Health Committee. The number of beneficiaries under this programme was estimated at approximately 10 million in 1968-69. It is envisaged that the number will go up to 11 million during 1969-70.

CHAPTER 7

COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

I. Cooperation

Efforts will be made to strengthen the cooperative structure in resources and personnel. State Plans provide about Rs. 11.45 crores for programmes of cooperative development—for giving share capital to marketing and processing societies, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns, and subsidies for management expenses.

7.2. It is expected that cooperatives will disburse short and medium-term credit of the order of Rs. 500 crores during 1969-70. The main emphasis will be on accelerating the programme of reorganisation of primary credit societies to form viable economic units, rehabilitation of weak central cooperative banks, recovery of overdues, and simplification of procedures to render greater benefit to the small farmers. The agricultural credit stabilisation fund maintained by cooperative banks will be further strengthened. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Annual Plan.

7.3. In respect of long-term loans, a debenture programme of Rs. 113 crores by cooperative land development banks is considered possible on the basis of support available from the public sector institutions, the Government of India and State Governments. The Central Government will contribute Rs. 14 crores; State Governments will contribute an equal amount. The cooperative sector itself is expected to find Rs. 19 crores in the form of rural debentures and investment by cooperative banks. If these expectations materialise loans of the order of Rs. 125 crores may be possible during 1969-70. In addition, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is expected to provide refinance of the order of Rs. 25 crores for schemes drawn up on project basis.

7.4. The cooperative marketing structure will be further strengthened. Societies in areas covered by intensive agricultural programmes will be taken up on a selective basis. The marketing federations at the State and national level will also be strengthened to provide financial support and effective guidance to the affiliated institutions. Stress will be laid on improvement and managerial competence and increased adoption of improved market practices.

7.5. It is expected that cooperatives will distribute agricultural inputs of the order of Rs. 400 crores as against Rs. 315 crores in 1968-69. To enable the cooperatives to handle such large inputs, it would be necessary for them to have adequate margin money for securing bank finance. A Centrally-sponsored scheme will be in operation during the Fourth Plan under which a part of the requisite margin money will be provided to marketing societies. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made under this scheme in the Annual Plan to cover a part of the additional margin money required.

7.6. The Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, which was registered in November, 1967 for production of fertilisers, has taken steps for the establishment of the fertiliser project in Gujarat. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 90 crores and when completed will produce about 0.3 million tonnes of ammonia, about 0.4 million tonnes of urea and about 0.6 million tonnes of complex fertiliser per annum. Government will invest Rs. 18 crores in equity capital. For 1969-70 a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made. A detailed marketing study has been completed. A revised engineering study is in progress on the basis of recent indications of the availability of natural gas for the project. It is expected that the final loan agreement will be negotiated with the financing agencies and work on the site will start toward the close of the year.

7.7. The processing sector will be further strengthened. The National Cooperative Development Corporation will continue to provide assistance to State Governments as part of Plan assistance for programmes included in the State Plans for organising new units and strengthening existing units. It is expected that 25 to 30 more units may be organised during 1969-70. The units will be set up after proper feasibility studies. Some of the processing units, particularly the smaller ones, find it difficult to raise the necessary block capital. A Central sector scheme has accordingly been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan under which loans will be provided in addition to capital contribution through State Governments. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made.

7.8. By December, 1968, 93 cooperative cold storages mainly for potatoes were organised with a capacity of 1.14 lakh tonnes. Of these, 40 have completed installation and the remaining units are under various stages of installation. It is expected that a few more will be organised during 1969-70. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation will provide refinance facilities for setting up cold storages as a part of integrated scheme on a project basis in areas of intensive agriculture.

7.9. The storage capacity in the cooperative sector is expected to be about 2.6 million tonnes at the beginning of the year. It is expected that during the Fourth Five Year Plan an additional capacity of 2 million tonnes will be added. The provision available in the Plan will be used as margin money for securing adequate bank finance. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is also expected to provide refinance facilities for this purpose.

7.10. All districts with urban population of 50,000 or above have now been brought within the area of operation of urban consumer cooperative stores. During the Fourth Plan this scheme will be in the State sector. The existing structure consists of large department stores at one extreme and small one-man-shops at the other. Attempts will be made to rationalise the structure by starting large-sized retail units of the intermediate type. The measures already taken to ensure adequate supplies to consumer cooperatives would be strengthened and extended to new lines. Simultaneously, efforts will be made to spread consumer activities in the rural areas among larger number of village societies and marketing cooperatives and to diversify their business operation in order to make available a wide range of consumer goods in the rural areas.

7.11. The training of key personnel in cooperative management, training of intermediate personnel at the cooperative training colleges and member-education programme which are being implemented in the Central sector will be continued. The Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management will be further developed for study and research in cooperation. For the training and orientation of the junior personnel, 62 junior cooperative centres are in operation. These will be continued. The member education programme which is being implemented by the State Cooperative Unions has recently been evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. The programme will be modified where necessary in the light of the results of the evaluation.

II. Community Development and Panchayati Raj

7.12. Of the 5,265 Community Development Blocks into which the entire rural India has been delimited as in September, 1968, 999 Blocks were in Stage I, 2585 in Stage II and 1677 in Post-Stage II phase, while four Blocks were in the pre-extension phase. Necessary allocations have been made in the Plans of States to provide for the schematic budgets for continuing C.D. works during 1969-70.

Pilot Projects for Area Development

7.13. As a continuation of the scheme of pilot projects for area development, pilot projects will be undertaken in about 20 centres to study the process involved in identifying growth centres and accelerating the tempo of planned development around them. A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made.

Schemes of Training, Publicity, Literature and Youth Programme

7.14. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the various central sector programmes under the Department of Community Development. The programmes will include orientation of village school teachers in community development, training of youth workers and leaders in rural areas, training of associate women workers, production of basic literature and literature for non-officials, prize competition schemes for best gram-sevaks, gram-sevikas and villagers.

CHAPTER 8
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

Expansion of irrigation facilities as a means of ensuring timely and adequate water supply has been the key-note of agricultural development since the inception of planning. Significant increases in irrigated areas being brought about every year. The potential expected to be created by 1968-69 from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes is 37.6 million hectares. Of this, 18.6 million hectares are from major and medium schemes, 8.1 million hectares from minor schemes utilising surface water resources and 10.9 million hectares from schemes utilising ground water resources.

8.2. In formulating the Annual Plan for 1969-70, priority has been given to the completion of schemes in respect of which appreciable progress has already been made. For inter-State projects, necessary matching provisions have been made in the respective State Plans. In view of financial constraints, only a small provision has been made for new schemes. Adequate provision has been made for survey and investigations. The programmes of minor irrigation will be dovetailed with rural electrification schemes for energising clusters of surface wells or tubewells. The emphasis would also be on larger provision of institutional finance for minor irrigation works.

8.3. The outlay for major and medium irrigation projects for 1969-70 including flood control is Rs. 156 crores as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 173 crores during 1968-69. The outlays for minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes are Rs. 82 crores and Rs. 50 crores respectively as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 97 crores and Rs. 47 crores respectively during 1968-69. The break up of the outlay by States, Centre and Union Territories is as below :

TABLE 8.1 : *Plant Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control—Centre, States and Union Territories*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	item	outlay 1969-70			
		centre	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0	irrigation				
1	major and medium	2·12	140·10	0·20	142·42
2	minor	2·00	78·68	1·24	81·92
3	flood control	0·31	11·34	1·48	13·13
4	rural electrification	5·00	43·74	1·62	50·36

8.4. Annexures 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 give the Statewise break-up of the outlay for major, medium and minor irrigation and flood control programmes along with the expenditure for 1968-69.

Major and Medium Irrigation

8.5. It is estimated that about 0.8 million hectares of additional irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects would be created during 1969-70; the additional utilisation during the period is expected to be of the order of 0.6 million hectares. The additional potential created during 1968-69 was 0.8 million hectares. The State-wise break-up of the potential and utilisation is indicated in Annexure 8.4. A short description of some of the more important major irrigation schemes is given in Annexure 8.5.

Minor Irrigation

8.6. The use of modern and more efficient means of irrigation, specially installation of pumpsets, tubewells and filter points, is gaining great popularity, side by side with the development of the traditional sources such as wells and tanks. Emphasis is being laid on selective area-wise approach in formulating the minor irrigation programmes for integrated development covering various phases of the programme. Besides, the public sector outlay of Rs. 82 crores, the investment from the institutional sector is likely to be Rs. 115 crores. In addition, there will be substantial private investment from the cultivators towards this programme. The benefits accruing from this investment are likely to be 0.60 million hectares of new irrigation, 0.25 million hectares of new irrigation to replace the area going out of use from the existing irrigated area and stabilisation[1] of 0.40 million hectares. This would be achieved through the installation of about 75,000 tube wells and 200,000 pumpsets besides open wells and small surface water schemes. It is proposed to energise 112,000 pumpsets during 1969-70 as against 210,000 tube wells and pumpsets energised during 1968-69. The States will be able to augment the physical programme to the extent of additional resources which they can procure from institutional agencies. A Rural Electrification Corporation in the public sector is being set up. This corporation will finance selected programmes in the States and supplement States resources for rural electrification. Five Rural Electrification Cooperatives in the States of Andhra Pradesh,

[1]Schemes for stabilisation of irrigation cover areas where irrigation was previously available but is now made more certain through supplemental measures. It also includes protection from flooding by means of small drainage and embankment schemes.

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore are expected to be set up in 1969-70.

8.7. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation (E.T.O.) which started groundwater exploration in 1954 with a view to delineating areas with groundwater potentiality for expanding tubewell irrigation drilled a total of 605 exploratory holes upto 1968-69. During 1969-70, with added drilling equipment, drilling of 400 holes (150 production, 100 observation and 150 exploratory) is contemplated to be taken up with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1968-69 is Rs. 1.80 crores for ground water exploratory work of E.T.O. which includes cost of new drilling equipment purchased during the year. As against the target of 205 bores (production 90, exploratory 70 and observation 45), the anticipated achievement during 1968-69 would be about 101 bore (production 74, exploratory 22 and observation 5). The shortfall in the achievement of targets is attributed to the non-availability of rigs and ancillary equipment. E.T.O. has been organising training courses for imparting training to the officers of State Governments on the techniques of groundwater prospecting and testing of open wells as well as tubewells with a view to planning the utilisation of their potential on economic basis.

8.8. Among the important schemes, mention may be made of the hard rock area experiments operation in minor irrigation. In recent years water has been struck at several places in hard rock areas, namely Karim Nagar in Andhra Pradesh, part of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar.

It has now been decided that the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation should initiate systematic exploration in selected hard areas.

Flood Control

8.9. Flood control measures such as raising and strengthening of existing embankments, provision of new embankments and river training works are being continued to afford protection to about 200,000 hectares. The States where a substantial part of this benefit will occur are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. In Assam, the raising and strengthening of embankments will be continued. Anti-sea-erosion works are being continued in Kerala. During the year 1969-70, a beginning will be made on the setting up of a scientific flood forecasting system for the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Kosi, Narmada and Tapti river basins so that timely warnings may reduce loss of life and damage. This programme will be extended to a few other river basins during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan period.

ANNEXURE 8.1

Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in 1968-69 *and* 1969-70 *by States and Union Territories*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	states		
1	Andhra Pradesh	20·82	17·40
2	Assam	0·83	1·19
3	Bihar	18·86	15·60
4	Gujarat	20·85	18·60
5	Haryana	2·03	2·20
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0·16	0·60
7	Kerala	3·97	2·00
8	Madhya Pradesh	8·99	8·11
9	Maharashtra	22·85	19·50[2]
10	Mysore	9·72	9·80
11	Nagaland	—	—
12	Orissa	6·23	4·50
13	Punjab	1·56	2·85
14	Rajasthan	11·74	13·70
15	Tamil Nadu	3·58	4·30
16	Uttar Pradesh	18·63	17·00
17	West Bengal	4·42	2·75
	total—states	155·24[1]	140·10
	union territories		
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·006	—
19	Goa, Daman and Diu	0·087	0·065
20	Pondicherry	0·123	0·130
21	Tripura	—	0·005
	total—union territories	0·216	0·200

[1]Actual may be of the order of Rs. 146 crores.
[2]Includes for flood control also.

ANNEXURE 8.2

Outlay on Minor Irrigation Schemes in 1968-69 and 1969-70 by States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	states		
1	Andhra Pradesh	5·07	3·50
2	Assam	0·93	1·38
3	Bihar	10·47	9·00
4	Gujarat	3·78	4·50
5	Haryana	1·04	1·05
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1·10	1·00
7	Kerala	2·28	1·38
8	Madhya Pradesh	6·40	6·50
9	Maharashtra	14·37	11·50
10	Mysore	6·00	5·00
11	Nagaland	0·12	0·10
12	Orissa	0·58	0·58
13	Punjab	2·35	2·77
14	Rajasthan	1·99	1·90
15	Tamil Nadu	7·70	4·40
16	Uttar Pradesh	21·64	18·00
17	West Bengal	6·21	6·12
	total—states	92·03	78·68[1]
	union territories		
18	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·010	—
19	Chandigarh	0·010	0·01
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·005	0·02
21	Delhi	0·240	0·24
22	Goa, Daman and Diu	0·262	0·14
23	Himachal Pradesh	0·500	0·55
24	Manipur	0·020	0·05
25	NEFA	1	0·02
26	Pondicherry	0·090	0·12
27	Tripura	0·108	0·09
	total—union territories	1·245	1·24[1]

[1]Included under agricultural production.

ANNEXURE 8.3

Outlay on Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Water-Logging and Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes in 1968-69 *and* 1969-70

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	states		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0·05	0·05
2	Assam	3·00	2·00
3	Bihar	1·50	1·50
4	Gujarat	0·15	0·40
5	Haryana	0·83	0·85
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1·25	1·00
7	Kerala	0·75	0·55
8	Madhya Pradesh	0·05	0·05
9	Maharashtra	0·03	1
10	Mysore	0·03	0·20
11	Nagaland	—	—
12	Orissa	0·25	0·40
13	Punjab	2·00	1·61
14	Rajasthan	1·20	0·80
15	Tamil Nadu	—	0·10
16	Uttar Pradesh	1·25	1·30
17	West Bengal	1·07	0·55
	total—states	13·41[2]	11·34
	union territories		
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0·01
19	Manipur	0·11	0·07
20	Pondicherry	0·07	0·08
21	Tripura	0·19	0·20
22	Delhi	1·15	1·10
23	Himachal Pradesh	0·08	0·02
	total—union territories	1·60	1·48

[1]Included under irrigation.
[2]Actuals may be lower.

ANNEXURE 8.4

State-wise Position Regarding Creation of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

(1000 hectares gross)

sl. no.	state	irrigation from pre-plan schemes	benefit from plan schemes at the end of 1968-69		benefit from plan schemes anticipated at the end of 1969-70		benefits to end of 1969-70 including pre-plan	
			potential	utilisation	potential	utilisation	potential (col. 2+5)	utilisation (col. 2+6)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1676	751	572	846	700	2522	2376
2	Assam	65	19	14	27	22	92	87
3	Bihar	590	1279	818	1550	915	2140	1505
4	Gujarat	33	462	278	530	300	563	333
5	Haryana	[1]	917	900	930	910	930	910
6	Jammu and Kashmir	43	20	16	20	18	63	61
7	Kerala	158	202	202	210	210	368	368
8	Madhya Pradesh	512	430	237	460	275	972	787
9	Maharashtra	279	359	203	420	240	699	519
10	Mysore	308	475	386	495	425	803	733
11	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Orissa	455	715	642	785	690	1240	1145
13	Punjab	1656[2]	685	681	687	683	2343	2339
14	Rajasthan	320	707	607	735	650	1055	970
15	Tamil Nadu	1141	314	293	320	307	1461	1448
16	Uttar Pradesh	1991	1010	942	1095	975	3086	2966
17	West Bengal	440	659	619	690	650	1130	1090
	total	9667	9004	7410	9800	7970	19467	17637

[1]Included in Punjab.
[2]Haryana's figures included.

ANNEXURE 8.5

Important Irrigation Projects included in the Annual Plan 1969-70

(I) *Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)*

The revised estimates cost of the project stands at Rs. 163.54 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 831,580 hectares. The anticipated expenditure on the project to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 146.68 crores. The potential anticipated from the project by the end of July 1969 is 380,000 hectares. The utilisation to end of 1968-69 is anticipated to be 220,000 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 10.40 crores has been provided for 1969-70 with a target of an additional potential of 40,00 hectares by July 1970. The work on the dam has been practically completed and that on both the canal systems is in full swing.

(II) *Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)*

Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I) Project, which is a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, was included in the Second Plan. The estimated cost of the Stage I project is Rs. 25.10 crores with an ultimate irrigation potential of 88,660 hectares. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 22.34 crores. The anticipated potential and utilisation to the end of 1968-69 are 78,000 hectares and 32,000 hectares respectively. An outlay of 0.42 crore in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 0.50 crore in Mysore has been proposed for 1969-70.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage II) which is also a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore has been approved for Rs. 14.56 crores in January 1967 with an ultimate potential of 95,950 hectares. The work was started in 1966-67 and about Rs. 2 crores have been spent till 1968-69. An outlay of Rs. 2.30 crores has been provided in 1969-70.

(III) *Gandak (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)*

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 159 crores, of which the works in Bihar are estimated to cost Rs. 95 crores, in Nepal Rs. 13 crores and in U.P. Rs. 51 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential is 1,490,000 hectares, of which 1,150,000 hectares are in Bihar, 290,000 hectares in U.P. and 50,000 hectares in Nepal. The outlay anticipated to have been incurred by the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 74.2 crores of

which Rs. 48 crores pertain to Bihar and Rs. 20.7 crores to U.P. and Rs. 5.5 crores to Nepal portion. For 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 9.5 crores in Bihar Rs. 4 crores in U.P. and Rs. 2.5 crores for Nepal benefit works have been proposed. By the end of 1969-70, an irrigation potential of 230,000 hectares with a corresponding utilisation of 60,000 hectares is expected to be created in Bihar. The potential anticipated to be created from the works in U.P. is 80,000 hectares.

(IV) *Ukai (Gujarat)*

This is a multi-purpose project estimated to cost Rs. 102.56 crores of which Rs. 81.15 crores are for the dam and canal system and the balance is for power generation. An expenditure of Rs. 44.17 crores is anticipated to have been incurred by the end of 1968-69. In addition to firming up irrigation of 23,000 hectares under the Kakrapar distribution system, the project would irrigate an additional area of 158,700 hectares under direct command. For 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores for the dam and canals and Rs. 3 crores for Power portion have been proposed.

(V) *Pong Dam (Beas Project Unit II)*

It is joint multi-purpose project of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan estimated to cost Rs. 167.67 crores. An outlay of Rs. 69 crores is anticipated to be incurred to the end of 1968-69 on the project. An earth-*cum*-gravel dam 330 ft. high on the river Beas will be constructed at Pong in Kangra District. The scheme will provide additional annual irrigation of 324,000 hectares in Punjab and Haryana. An outlay of Rs. 15 crores is proposed for the Pong Dam for 1969-70.

(VI) *Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)*

The revised estimated cost is Rs. 34.14 crores with an ultimate irrigation potential of 303,640 hectares. The anticipated expenditure to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 8.63 crores. For 1969-70 an outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been proposed.

(VII) *Jayakwadi Project (Maharashtra)*

The estimated cost is Rs. 38.47 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 7.78 crores is anticipated by the end of 1968-69. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 141,700 hectares. The benefits from the project are anticipated only in the later half of the Fourth Plan. Works have been taken up on Paithan Dam and Left Bank Canal and are proposed to be completed substantially in the Fourth Plan. For 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 2.6 crores has been proposed.

(VIII) *Ghataprabha Project (Stage II) (Mysore)*

The present estimated cost is Rs, 40 crores. The anticipated expenditure on the project to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 15* crores. The ultimate irrigation potential is 101,000 hectares. Against this, to the end of 1968-69, a potential of 24,000 hectares and utilisation of 4,000 hectares are likely to be achieved from the project. No substantial benefits are likely to be added during 1969-70. In view of the constraint of resources in the State Plan for 1969-70 an outlay of Rs. 3.0 crores has been proposed.

(IX) *Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme (Orissa)*

The estimated cost is Rs. 34.34 crores and the ultimate potential from it 651,000 hectares. The anticipated expenditure on the project to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 29.20 crores. The benefits likely to be created under the project by the end of 1968-69 are 405,000 hectares potential and 345,000 hectares utilisation. The construction of headworks and the main canal is practically completed. The works are now in good progress on branches, distributaries and minors. For 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores has been proposed.

(X) *Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)*

The estimated cost of Stage I of the project stands at Rs. 84 crores and is likely to go up further. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 526,000 hectares. The outlay anticipated to be incurred to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 57 crores. The potential created by the end of 1968-69 is anticipated to be 164,000 hectares with a utilisation of 86,000 hectares. A minimum outlay of Rs. 4.8 crores has been proposed for 1969-70 for the Rajasthan Canal Project. The additional irrigation potential expected during the year is 15,000 hectares.

(XI) *Ramganga (Uttar Pradesh)*

The revised cost is Rs. 95.64 crores. The cost of irrigation portion is Rs. 68 crores and that of power portion Rs. 27.64 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is. 745,340 hectares. The installed generating capacity would be 180 MW on completion of the project. The expenditure incurred on the project to the end of 1968-69 is anticipated to be Rs. 52 crores of which Rs. 45 crores pertain to irrigation and Rs. 7 crores to power. For 1969-70, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been proposed, Rs. 6 crores each for irrigation and power. The irrigation and power benefits would start accruing from the scheme only at the end of the Fourth Plan.

(XII) *Kangsabati Project (West Bengal)*

The revised cost of the project is Rs. 45 crores with an ultimate irrigation potential of 384,610 hectares. The anticipated expenditure on the project to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 24.39 crores with corresponding potential and utilisation of 81,000 hectares each. The project consists of two dams, Kangsabati and Kumari. The former has been completed and the work on the other dam across Kumari has been taken up. The work on the canal system is also in pogress. A minimum outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores has been proposed for 1969-70.

CHAPTER 9

POWER

Completion of certain generation schemes, better utilisation of available generating capacities, extension of transmission and distribution programmes and supporting agriculture development by large scale energisation of irrigation pumpsets have been aimed at in formulating the power Plan.

9.2. An outlay of Rs. 367.12 crores is provided for the power programme during 1969-70, as against the expenditure of Rs. 389.24 crores in 1968-69. The break-up is as under :

TABLE 9.1 : *Outlay for the Power Programme*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.		1968-69 outlay	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	38·05	45·28	44·92
2	centrally sponsored	—	—	3·00
3	states	287·54	326·42	303·65
4	union territories	16·10	17·54	15·55
	total	341·69	389·24	367·12

9.3. The programme-wise distribution of Rs. 367.12 crores is given below :

TABLE 9.2 : *Distribution of Outlay by Different Power Programmes*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	programme	centre	centrally sponsored	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	generation	39·17	—	172·30	6·77	218·24
2	transmission and distribution	—	3·00	85·74	6·89	95·63
3	rural electrification	5·00	—	43·74	1·62	50·36
4	investigation and misc.	0·75	—	1·87	0·27	2·89
	total	44·92	3·00	303·65	15·55	367·12

Annexure 9.1 gives the State-wise figures of outlays for 1969-70 and also corresponding approved provisions for 1968-69.

9.4. About 1.63 million KW of additional generating capacity is expected to be commissioned during 1969-70 as against 1.25 million KW commissioned during 1968-69. A scheme-wise statement, showing benefits accrued during 1968-69 is given in Annexure 9.2 and benefits to accrue during 1969-70 is given in Annexure 9.3. The cumulative generating capacity at the end of 1969-70 is estimated at 15.86 million KW.

9.5. The power supply position in the country at the end of 1968-69 is, by and large, satisfactory except for marginal shortages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab. These shortages occurred mainly due to delays in commissioning of Tarapur Atomic Station and in completion of transmission lines and low level of hydro reservoir in Punjab. Arrangements have been made for transfer of surplus power of the adjoining systems to Maharashtra and Punjab. The shortages in Maharashtra and Gujarat have, however, disappeared with the availability of power from the Tarapur atomic station which started operation in March, 1969. This station will be operated as a part of the grid systems of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Some of the generating capacities that are expected to be commissioned in 1969-70 are : Nasik (140 MW) in Maharashtra, Sharavathi Stage II (178 MW) in Mysore, Satpura (62.5 MW) in Madhya Pradesh, Neyveli (100 MW) and Parambikulam (85 MW) in Tamil Nadu, Kuttiadi (50 MW) in Kerala, Obra thermal (100 MW) and Obra hydel (100 MW) in Uttar Pradesh, Pathratu (150 MW), Barauni (50 MW) and Kosi (15 MW) in Bihar and Umiam Stage II (18 MW) in Assam.

9.6. A large programme of construction of transmission lines which will be spillover works will be under way in 1969-70. Some of the important 220 kV lines under construction during 1969-70 are :

State	transmission line
Andhra Pradesh	Srisailam-Cudappah-Madras Border S.C. Kothagudem-Gunadala S.C.
Assam	Gauhati-Nawgong-Samaguri S.C.
Bihar	Patharatu-Chandil D.C. Gaya-Pathratu D.C.
Gujarat	Ukai-Jambuva S.C. Jamabuva-Ranasan S.C.
Kerala	Idikki-Alwaye D.C.
Madhya Pradesh	Korba-Amarkantak S.C.

state	transmission line
Maharashtra	Koyna-Kalwa-Borivilli D.C.
	Karad-Kolhapur D.C.
	Koradi-Warora D.C.
Mysore	Belgaum-Hubli D.C.
	Hubli-Sharavathy-2nd circuit
Orissa	Talcher-Theruballi D.C.
Punjab/Haryana	Hissar-Ballabhgarh S.C.
	Jullundur-Ludhiana D.C.
	Jullundur-Pong S.C.
Rajasthan	Jaipur-Kota Atomic P.S. D.C.
	Khetri-Jaipur S.C.
Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Tiruvalam S.C.
	Kalapakkam-Periasevalin S.C.
Uttar Pradesh	Chibro Project-Saharanpur-Murad Nagar S.C.
	Chibro-Roorkee S.C.
	Allahabad-Obra (T) D.C.
	Lucknow-Kanpur S.C.
	Sultanpur-Gorakhpur D.C.
West Bengal	Santaldih-Howrah D.C.

9.7. An outlay of Rs. 50.36 crores has been provided for the rural electrification programme. A Rural Electrification Corporation is to be set up during 1969-70 in the public sector. This Corporation is expected to finance selected programmes in States and to supplement States' resources for electrification. Five Rural Electric Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore are expected to be set up in 1969-70. States have also been advised to supplement their resources by utilising credit facilities through Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation or by collecting capital contribution from the farmers. The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 50.36 for rural electrification in the year 1969-70 is at Annexure 9.4.

9.8. It is estimated that about 1.12 lakh pump-sets would be energised. The State-wise distribution is at Annexure 9.5. States will be able to augment the physical programme to the extent of additional resources which they can procure from the institutional agencies.

9.9. The scheme for the construction of inter-State and inter-regional lines with a view to forming an all-India grid is a Centrally sponsored programme. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for the inter-State lines during 1969-70. Some of the lines included in this programme for 1969-70 are those which inter-connect Mysore-Maharashtra grids, Mysore-Andhra Pradesh grids, Bihar-U.P. grids and Bihar-Orissa grids.

ANNEXURE 9.1

State-wise Distribution of Outlay for 1969-70 on Power Programmes

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1968-69 outlay	1969-70 outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
states			
1	Andhra Pradesh	2076	2050
2	Assam	690	770
3	Bihar	1673	1100
4	Gujarat	1685	1900
5	Haryana	940	1000
6	Jammu and Kashmir	511	700
7	Kerala	1550	1400
8	Madhya Pradesh	1424	1200
9	Maharashtra	3665	3650
10	Mysore	1500	1350
11	Nagaland	41	45
12	Orissa	665	815
13	Punjab	1546	2429
14	Rajasthan	1424	1700
15	Tamil Nadu	3000	2600
16	Uttar Pradesh	5400	6800
17	West Bengal	773	856
	total—states	28537[1]	30365
union territories			
18	Andaman and Nicobar	15	10
19	Chandigarh	25	15
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	6
21	Delhi	800	790
22	Goa, Daman and Diu	133	136
23	Himachal Pradesh	430	340
24	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	4·25	5
25	Manipur	40	60
26	NEFA	30	30
27	Pondicherry	11·88	18
28	Tripura	116	145
	total—union territories	1610·13	1555

[1]Since revised to Rs 28754 lakhs.

ANNEXURE 9.2

Additional Generating Capacity Targeted and Commissioned during 1968-69

(in MW)

sl. no.	state/scheme	1968-69 target	1968-69 achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Andhra Pradesh		
1	Ramagundem extension	62·5	—
	Assam		
2	Umiam Stage II	20·8	2·8
3	Garo Hills (Tura)	5·0	—
	Bihar		
4	Barauni extension	100·0	—
5	Pathratu	100·0	50
6	Kosi	10·0	—
	Jammu and Kashmir		
7	Kalakote	15·0	7·5
	Kerala		
8	Sholayar	18	18
	Madhya Pradesh		
9	Korba	50	50
10	Satpura	125	125
	Maharashtra		
11	Purna	15	15
12	Bhusawal	62·5	62·5
	Mysore		
13	Sharavathy Stage II	178·2	178·2
	Orissa		
14	Talcher	125	125
	Punjab		
15	Bhakra Right Bank	120	120
16	Pong Thermal	—	10
	Rajasthan		
17	Ranapratap Sagar	86	86
	Tamil Nadu		
18	Parambikulam	130	—
19	Basin Bridge	30	—
20	Ennore	55	—
	Uttar Pradesh		
21	Yamuna Stage I	28	—
22	Harduganj Stage III	50	50
23	Obra Thermal	150	50
24	Hindustan Aluminium	62·5	62·5

ANNEXURE 9.2 (contd.)

(in MW)

sl. no.	state/scheme	1968-68 target	1968-68 achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	West Bengal		
25	**Jaldhaka**	9	—
26	**Little Ranjit**	2	—
	Himachal Pradesh		
27	**Nogli**	2	—
28	**Bassi**	15	—
	Delhi		
29	'C' station extension	62·5	62·5
	D.V.C.		
30	Chandrapura	140	140
31	Neyveli power station	100	—
32	Tarapur atomic power station	380	—
	total—utilities	2309	1215
	non-utilities		
33	Singareni	18	6
34	Kota	—	35
	total	2327	1256

ANNEXURE 9.3

Additional Generating Capacity Expected to be Commissioned during 1969-70

(in MW)

sl. no.	state/centre	scheme and capacity planned	anticipated additional benefits during 1969-70	set/s coming into operation in each power house
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Assam	Umiam Stage II (2×9)	18·0	Set no. 1 and 2
		Garo Hills (Tura) (2×2·5)	5·0	Set no. 1 and 2
2	Bihar	Barauni Extension (3×15+2×50)	50·0	Set no. 4
		Pathratu (4×50+2×100)	50·0	Set no. 4
		Kosi (4×5)	15·0	Set no. 1, 2 and 3
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote (3×7·5)	15·0	Set no. 2 and 3
4	Kerala	Kuttiadi (3×25)	50·0	Set no. 1 and 2
5	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura (5×62·5)	62·5	Set no. 5
6	Maharashtra	Nasik (2×140)	140·0	Set no. 1
7	Mysore	Sharavathy Stage II (6×89·1)	178·2	Set no. 5 and 6
8	Orissa	Talcher (4×62·5)	62·5	Set no. 4
9	Tamil Nadu	Parambikulam (30+70+6+25)	130·0)	
		Basin Bridge (1×30)	30·0)	Station II and III
		Ennore (2×55+2×110)	55·0	Set no. 1
10	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna Stage I (3+17+3×11)	28·0	Set no. 3 in each
		Obra Thermal (5×50)	100·0	Set no. 4 and 5
		Obra Hydel (3×33)	33·0	Set no. 1
11	West Bengal	Jaldhaka (3×9)	9·0	Set no. 3
		Little Ranjit (2×1)	2·0	Set no. 1 and 2
12	Himachal Pradesh	Nagli (4×0·5)	2·0	Set no. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
		Bassi H.E. Scheme (3×15)	15·0	Set no. 1
13	Central Sector	Neyveli (6×50+3×100)	200·0	Set no. 8 and 9
		Tarapur Atomic Power Station (2×190)	380·0	Set no. 1 and 2
		total	1630·2	

ANNEXURE 9.4

State-wise Distribution of Outlay on Rural Electrification during 1969-70

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	Andhra Pradesh	400
2	Assam	75
3	Bihar	290
4	Gujarat	100
5	Haryana	125
6	Jammu and Kashmir	15
7	Kerala	50
8	Madhya Pradesh	350
9	Maharashtra	450
10	Mysore	400
11	Nagaland	4
12	Orissa	125
13	Punjab	240
14	Rajasthan	100
15	Tamil Nadu	600
16	Uttar Pradesh	850
17	West Bengal	200
	total—states	4374
18	union territories	162
19	central plan: (Rural Elec. Corporation)	500
	grand total	5036

ANNEXURE 9.5

Rural Electrification—Energisation of Pumpsets/Tubewells as in March 1969 and 1969-70

sl. no.	state/union territory	total number of pumps energised as in March 1969	no. of additional pumps expected to be energised during 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	119659	10000
2	Assam	229	120
3	Bihar	52049	7200
4	Gujarat	49661	2500
5	Haryana	42589	3120
6	Jammu and Kashmir	238	250
7	Kerala	13606	1250
8	Madhya Pradesh	27309	5830
9	Maharashtra	124415	11250
10	Mysore	79275	10000
11	Nagaland	nil	70
12	Orissa	512	2080
13	Punjab	68020	6000
14	Rajasthan	18745	1600
15	Tamil Nadu	394151	15000
16	Uttar Pradesh	69191	21250
17	West Bengal	1256	3000
	total—states	1060905	100580
18	union territories	7772	1060
19	central plan	—	10000
	grand total	1068677	111640 say 112000

CHAPTER 10

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The programmes for 1969-70 have been formulated in the light of the developments during the outgoing year and the programmes envisaged under the Fourth Plan. The outlay in the public sector is Rs. 38.48 crores, as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.42 crores in 1968-69. Distribution of the outlay by main heads of development is given below :

TABLE 10.1 : *Outlay on Village and Small Industries in Public Sector*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	industry	1968-69 estimated expenditure	plan outlay 1969-70 centre	centrally sponsored	states and union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	small scale industries	13·40	2·22	—	7·09	9·31
2	industrial estates	2·48	—	—	2·60	2·60
3	handloom industry	4·09	0·07	—	3·50	4·42
4	powerlooms	0·28			0·85	
5	khadi and village industries	18·14	18·00	—	0·27	18·27
6	sericulture	1·51	0·08	—	1·15	1·23
7	coir industry	0·38	0·04	—	0·26	0·30
8	handicrafts	1·74	0·23	—	0·90	1·13
9	rural industries projects	2·40	—	1·12	—	1·12
10	collection of statistics	—	—	0·10	—	0·10
	total	44·42	20·64	1·22	16·62	38·48

Besides the outlay in the public sector, credit facilities are expected to be enlarged gradually. The Reserve Bank of India has recently decided to extend its finance scheme for the cotton handloom weavers' cooperative societies to the silk and woollen handloom and powerlooms, and another 22 broad groups of small industries in the cooperative sector.

10.2. The levels of production and export of selected items

expected during 1969-70 are given below, along with the comparative position for 1968-69 :

sl. no.		1968-69 target	1968-69 estimated achievement	1969-70 target
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	production			
1	handloom, powerlooms and khadi cloth (million metres)	3300	2400	3500
2	raw silk (million kgs)	2·40	2·35	2·40
	exports (Rs. crores)			
3	handloom standard fabrics and manufactures	8·5	7·5	8·5
4	handicrafts	46·0	76·5	80·0
5	coir yarn and manufactures	16·5	14·50	14·70
6	silk fabrics and waste	5·0	6·86	7·50

10.3. The programmes of development have been reoriented in the light of the approach and objectives outlined in the Draft Fourth Plan document. The main features of the programme for 1969-70 are fuller utilisation of the capacities already established, provision of financial assistance to technically qualified persons for setting up small industries, expansion of the scheme for supply of machines on hire-purchase terms, development of ancillaries, installation of powerlooms, evaluation of new model charkhas and intensification of the programmes relating to handicrafts, coir, sericulture and village industries aiming at sizeable increase in production and exports.

CHAPTER 11

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

In industry the emphasis will continue to be on making fuller use of the capacities created and on carrying out expansions wherever necessary. A number of new projects are also to be launched in order to meet the long-term needs not only in the field of basic industries like petro-chemicals, fertilisers and chemical machinery but also in other industries such as paper and cement.

11.2. A greater degree of self-sufficiency is expected to be realised during 1969-70 in meeting the rising demand for agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides and improved agricultural machinery like pumps, tractors and diesel engines. Two fertiliser projects taken up for implementation earlier are likely to be completed during 1969-70. These are the new Kanpur project and the expansion of the Gujarat State Fertilisers in the private sector. This will raise the installed capacity of nitrogenous fertilisers to 1,344,000 tonnes (N) at the end of 1969-70 from 1,024,000 tonnes (N) in 1968-69. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers is expected to increase to 900,000 tonnes during 1969-70 as compared to 542,800 tonnes in 1968-69. The production of phosphatic fertilisers is likely to increase to 340,000 tonnes in 1969-70 from 210,000 tones in 1968-69. A significant increase in production is expected in the output of pesticides, particularly BHC. Agricultural machinery would also be available in larger quanties.

11.3. Increase in agricultural production will mean expansion in the output of the agro-based industries such as cotton and jute textiles, vanaspati and sugar. The capacity installed in cotton and jute textiles and vanaspati industries is adequate to meet the increased demands. The capacity of the sugar industry is expected to be increased from 3.5 million tonnes at present to 3.8 million tonnes next year. One of the problems facing the cotton textile and jute textile industries has been the slow progress in modernisation. In the budget for 1969-70 these industries have been declared as 'priority' industries and become entitled to a development rebate under the Income Tax Act over and above the depreciation admissible for new machinery and plant installed during the year. This would make available larger funds to these industries and it is expected that these would be utilised in undertaking rehabilitation and modernisation which is essential for increasing productivity. A specific provision of Rs. 5 crores (out of Rs. 27 crores provided for

institutional financing) has been made for providing financial assistance to the jute mills undertaking modernisation. This is also likely to stimulate the demand for textile machinery and make for fuller utilisation of capacity in the textile machinery manufacturing industry.

11.4. The demand for steel and basic metals is expected to increase. Emphasis is being placed on increasing steel output by fuller utilisation of the capacities. The Hindustan Steel Limited will initiate a programme of improvements and renovations wherever required. It is expected that the Hindustan Steel Limited would be able to increase the production of saleable steel by about one million tonnes during the year. As a result of the progressive commissioning of capacity, the production of alloy tool and stainless steel is likely to show a substantial increase and will meet the requirements of specialised categories of steel in a significant way. The capacity for aluminium will increase by 50,000 tonnes and production is also likely to go up about by 25,000 tonnes. The production of zinc is expected to be stepped up to 32,000 tonnes in 1969-70 from about 24,000 tonnes in 1968-69.

11.5. The exports of iron and steel and engineering goods have shown a significant increase. Export promotion efforts are to be intensified during the year so that the advantage gained is maintained. Further improvement in the exports of engineering goods is likely to result in the greater utilisation of capacity of some of the engineering industries where domestic demand has not yet picked up. The exports arising from joint ventures abroad, which is a new feature, will also stimulate the demand for engineering goods.

11.6. During the last few years a number of design and consultancy organisations have come into existence both in the public and private sectors. It is important to ensure full utilisation of their services. The employment of domestic consultants will be encouraged. In order to minimise the repetitive import of technology and to encourage the development of local know-how, provision has been made in the budget for 1969-70 to exempt Indian companies from tax to the extent of 40 per cent of their income arising from providing technical know-how or rendering technical service under an agreement to any person carrying on business in India.

Plan Outlay

11.7. The total outlay envisaged in the public sector for industrial and mineral development programmes is Rs. 579.61 crores. This represents a moderate step up over the outlay for the previous year.

As in the past, a major part of the investment will be in the Central sector. The break-up of the outlay between the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1968-69 and 1969-70 is :

(Rs. crores)

Sl. no.		1968-69 outlay	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Centre	506·93[1]	457·60	548·27
2	States	32·40	36·29	30·64
3	Union territories	1·07	0·98	0·70
	Total	540·40	494·87	579·61

[1]Original outlay was Rs. 506·19 crores.

11.8. The outlay for industrial and mineral development schemes at the Centre is about Rs. 41 crores more than the provision made in the Plan for 1968-69. The schemewise allocation of the proposed outlay, given in the Appendix shows that a larger provision has been made for steel, petro-chemicals, fertilisers, development of export-oriented iron-ore mines and non-ferrous metal production. Out of Rs. 548.27 crores, a provision of Rs. 207.50 crores has been made for steel alone which accounts for about 37.9 per cent of the total outlay. The bulk of the provision is for the Bokaro steel project which is expected to make substantial progress. For the Hindustan Steel Limited, provision has been made for carrying out technological improvements, addition of balancing equipment and finishing facilities so as to improve the efficiency of the integrated steel plants and diversify the pattern of output. Petroleum and chemicals including fertiliser projects account for another Rs. 172.8 crores *i.e.*, 31.5 per cent of the outlay, out of which Rs. 82.32 crores are for petroleum projects. Among other important sectors, mention may be made of non-ferrous metals (Rs. 28.8 crores), heavy engineering and machine building industries (Rs. 43.5 crores), mineral development (Rs. 36.7 crores), atomic energy (Rs. 10.5 crores), ship-building (Rs. 6.5 crores) and Textile Coroprátion (Rs. 4.00 crores). A provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made for supporting the activities of the financial institutions such as IDB and IFC.

11.9. The bulk of the provision is for continuing projects. The new projects are petro-chemical projects in Gujarat, fertiliser projects and paper and cement projects.

11.10. An outlay of Rs. 31.34 crores has been provided for industrial and mineral development programmes of the States and Union Territories. The major industrial projects being implemented by the various State Governments and Union Territories are the continuous casting steel plant and cement project in Tamil Nadu, the pig-iron project and ferro-chrome project in Orissa, sugar factory in Nagaland, Dalla cement factory in U.P., new Government Electric factory in Mysore, ball-bearing project in Andhra Pradesh, Cherrapunji cement factory in Assam and the programme of Durgapur chemicals in West Bengal. On the mineral side, some State Governments will strengthen their geological department for undertaking the work of mineral investigations.

Selected Programmes

11.11. The main features of the industrial and mineral programme are discussed in the following paragraphs. The targets of capacity and production under key industries and the anticipated levels of capacity and production for other selected industries for 1969-70 along with the achievements recorded during the previous two years are shown in Annexures 11.1 and 11.2. A statement giving the progress of expenditure on important central industrial and mineral development schemes is at Annexure 11.3.

Iron and Steel

11.12. The provision made for iron and steel projects in the public sector is Rs. 207.50 crores out of which Rs. 170 crores is for the Bokaro project. Construction work on the Bokaro project has already made considerable headway. The civil works are in progress. Orders have already been placed for a substantial part of the machinery and equipment required for the project. The bulk of it is likely to arrive and its installation is to start during the year. The erection of the shell of the first blast furnace has commenced and it is expected to be commissioned by March 1971.

11.13. Apart from construction of the sixth blast furnace at Bhilai on which work is in progress, the programme of Hindustan Steel Ltd. includes the introduction of technological improvements and addition of balancing equipment in the three existing plants with a view to achieving increased production, better utilisation of capacity and diversification of output. These include improvements in the facilities for the handling, crushing and screening of raw materials; iron ore blending facilities, modifications for higher temperature operation of blast furnace, injection of hydro-carbon fuels and high

top pressure operation. A schedule for the introduction of these improvements has been drawn up and would be progressively implemented. To take full advantage of these technological improvements, addition of balancing equipment and finishing facilities would be necessary. Adequate provision has been made for the purpose. With the increased output envisaged, the financial performance of Hindustan Steel is expected to show improvement. The production of alloy steel from Durgapur will be stepped up with the progressive commissioning of the various facilities. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau will be strengthened.

11.14. The Mysore Iron and Steel Limited is implementing a scheme of conversion of the existing facilities to the production of alloy and special steels and is also expanding its pig-iron capacity from 80,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes per annum by setting up electric furnaces. The trial production of both these projects will commence during the year.

Non-ferrous Metals

11.15. The provision for non-ferrous metals covers the activities of Hindustan Zinc Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company and Hindustan Copper Ltd. A total provision of Rs. 28.37 crores has been made for these three organisations.

11.16. The production of zinc at Udaipur is expected to be stepped up to 16,000 tonnes during 1969-70. In order to realise this higher level of production, mine production at Zawar is proposed to be stepped up from the existing level of 750 tonnes to 1,000 tonnes per day. For this a provision of Rs. 2.62 crores has been made. Taking into account the anticipated production of another unit in the private sector at Alwaye, the total production of zinc expected to be achieved during 1969-70 is placed at 32,000 tonnes.

11.17. An allocation of Rs. 8.75 crores has been made for Bharat Aluminium Company which is setting up two public sector projects at Koyna and Korba for the production of aluminium. Work on the construction of the first phase of the project, namely, 2,00,000 tonnes alumina plant at Korba is in progress. The preparation of the detailed project report for the smelter at Korba with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes of metal per annum is in progress in collaboration with U.S.S.R. A good part of the consultancy work for this project would be carried out locally by the National Industrial Development Corporation. The detailed project report is expected to be ready by April 1970. As regards the Koyna project, technical assistance

agreement is being finalised by the Bharat Aluminium Company with the Hungarian Organisation. This agreement provides for a large part of the detailed engineering and design equipment for this project to be secured from within the country.

11.18. The production of aluminium is expected to be stepped up by 25,000 tonnes from the level of output reached in 1968-69. This would be possible on account of the expected addition to capacity at Hindustan Aluminium Company (20,000 tonnes) and Indian Aluminium Company (30,000 tonnes). The latter represents the capacity of the new unit to be commissioned at Belgaum.

11.19. The copper project at Khetri is expected to make progress in the direction of developing the necessary mining capacity for the copper ore and placement of orders for a substantial part of the beneficiation plant and smelter facilities. There has been some delay in the implementation of the project.

Engineering Industries

11.20. The provision for heavy engineering projects is mainly for continuing schemes and diversification. The foundry forge project at Ranchi is expected to be completed during the year. The heavy plates and vessels project which is designed to produce machinery and equipment required for the chemical and fertiliser industries is expected to begin initial production during the year. A significant increase in the production of crawler tractors and wheeled tractors by Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. as well as other units in the private sector is anticipated. Provision has been made for preliminary studies on the establishment of capacity for the manufacture of gas cylinders, pumps and compressors and agricultural tractors.

11.21. A general improvement in the production in engineering industries is anticipated next year as a result of the pick up in investment activities and larger exports. With the fairly substantial orders now secured for the Bokaro project, the attainable capacity of the heavy machine building plant at Ranchi during the year can be reasonably utilised. The output of heavy electrical equipment is also expected to be stepped up with the commissioning of the Hardwar factory and with the orders already secured for generation and transmission equipment. The Hindustan Machine Tools and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation are engaged in a study of diversification of their output with a view to enabling them to use their capacity more fully. The revival in the cotton textile industry and the general improvement anticipated in their financial position would enable greater attention being paid to modernisation of the textile

industry. It is also anticipated that the increase in the automobile production will be maintained and improved upon. As a result of the new projects proposed to be taken up in the petro-chemical and fertiliser industries, the demand for a variety of chemical equipment is expected to be generated next year. On the whole, activities in the engineering sector are expected to show a significant improvement, though this may still leave a certain amount of unutilised capacity in some fields.

Fertilisers

11.22. A provision of Rs. 70.8 crores has been made in the public sector for the fertiliser programme. Apart from continuing activities on projects under implementation, Kandla Fertiliser Project, Trombay expansion, and Sindri rationalisation schemes are expected to make significant progress. Preliminary action will be taken on new fertiliser projects including two based on coal. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

11.23. In the private sector, the projects which are expected to be completed are the expansion of the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company and the new project at Kanpur. As a result the installed capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers would increase from 1,024,000 tonnes (N) to 1,344,000 tonnes (N). Although some of these newly installed units may not be able to add significantly to production during the year, stabilisation in the units installed earlier would enable achievement of a production of about 9,00,000 tonnes (N) during 1969-70.

11.24. A significant development in the context of raw material supplies is the discovery of promising deposits of rock-phosphate in Rajasthan. A programme for detailed exploration and exploitation of these deposits is being worked out. As regards pyrites, apart from the continuing activities at Amjore, detailed exploration and evaluation of the Saladipura deposits is expected to be taken up during the year.

Petro-chemicals

11.25. The main activities in the public sector in the petro-chemical field will be relating to the projects proposed to be set up in Gujarat. These activities will be carried out by a new company, the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation. A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made for this purpose.

11.26. Preliminary work on the aromatic complex at Koyali has been completed and the necessary technical collaboration entered into. During the year it is expected that this project would be under

active implementation. According to the current schedule, the project is expected to be brought into initial production by 1971. In regard to the naphtha cracker, all the preliminaries are expected to be completed during the year.

11.27. The Udex plant in Gujarat in the public sector which has just been commissioned is expected to go into full production thus adding to supplies of benzene and toluene. The caprolactam project of the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company is expected to make progress during the year. Among other petro-chemicals, the production of plastics is expected to be stepped up during 1969-70.

Cement

11.28. As a result of the completion of projects in the public as well as private sectors, the installed capacity for cement is expected to increase by a million tonnes. The Cement Corporation of India is implementing two projects at Mandhar in M.P. and Kurkunta in Mysore, each with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes. The Mandhar Project is likely to go into production in the later half of the year. The Dalla cement project in U.P. with a capacity of 400,000 tonnes is likely to be commissioned during the year.

Paper and Newsprint

11.29. While no addition to installed capacity is envisaged, it is expected that there might be a modest increase in production of paper. The industry has been delicensed and the removal of price control should revive investment activity in the industry. The expansion of NEPA project in the public sector is expected to be completed during the year. This would raise the installed capacity for newsprint to 75,000 tonnes from 30,000 tonnes at present. It is expected that some progress will be made on one of the newsprint projects approved in the private sector.

11.30. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for preliminary work on the establishment of paper and newsprint projects in the public sector. The details of the programmes are being worked out.

Sugar

11.31. Assuming the weather conditions to be reasonably favourable, the production of sugar in 1969-70 may substantially exceed the highest production level of 3.5 million tonnes achieved in 1965-66 and touch 3.7 million tonnes. Some additional capacity is expected to be added during the year 1969-70 and the installed capacity is likely to be 3.8 million tonnes. The production of alcohol is also expected to

increase substantially, helping the production of polyethylene, synthetic rubber and other alcohol based chemicals.

11.32. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made under 'Agriculture' for an experimental sugar factory to be set up by the National Sugar Institute. This Institute caters to the needs of the sugar industry by providing research facilities, trained personnel and technical advice on the day-to-day technological problems arising in the factories. A farm of about 300 acres is attached to the Institute for production of sugarcane required for the Khandsari unit and the experimental sugar factory.

Cotton and Jute Textiles

11.33. Cotton textiles along with jute textiles have been declared as 'priority industries' and are entitled to development rebate. This is expected to speed up their modernisation programme. In addition, a specific allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made towards financial assistance to the jute textile industry for modernisation. The abolition of the export duty on cotton bagging and reduction of duty on hessian sacking should enable the industry to stimulate exports which has shown a declining trend in the previous year.

11.34. With the revival in domestic demand, the output of the cotton textile industry is expected to show further improvement during 1969-70. Jute textile production is also placed at a slightly higher level than in 1968-69.

Mineral Oil

11.35. The provision made for the mineral oil programme is Rs. 82.3 crores. The bulk of the expenditure is in connection with the exploration, development and production activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the refining and marketing activities of the Indian Oil Corporation.

11.36. The output of crude oil is expected to be stepped up from 5.85 million tonnes to 7.3 million tonnes. With the commissioning of the Madras refinery, the total crude throughput is also expected to be stepped up from 17.5 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 19.5 million tonnes in 1969-70. The gross demand for petroleum products is estimated at 17.325 million tonnes in 1969-70. With an output of 18 million tonnes of refinery products, near self-sufficiency would be achieved except for kerosene and some specialised products.

Coal

11.37. The production of coal has shown an upward trend and is expected to reach 73 million tonnes in 1969-70. The requirements of coal including coking and blendable coal for steel plants and coke ovens, and the Sindri Fertiliser plant is expected to be about 21.03 million tonnes in 1969-70. The public sector washeries at Dugdha-II, Sawang, Kargali extension, Gidi and Kathara are expected to go on stream during 1969-70. The total washed coal production is expected to be about 10.36 million tonnes. An outlay of Rs. 17.41 crores has been provided for the National Coal Development Corporation.

11.38. The production of lignite would be stepped up to meet the additional requirements for power generation at Neyveli which is being increased from 400 MW to 600 MW. An allocation of Rs. 2.41 crores has been made for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for mine expansion.

Iron-Ore

11.39. The production of iron-ore in 1969-70 is expected to be of the order of 30 million tonnes. The Bailadila (No. 14) mine is expected to attain its rated capacity. Preliminary steps will be taken for opening up Bailadila deposit No. 5. An allocation of Rs. 12.3 crores has been made towards iron-ore mine development programme under implementation by the National Mineral Development Corporation and for carrying out feasibility studies as well as for other works such as the expansion of Kiriburu mines.

Plantations

11.40. A provision of Rs. 216.74 lakhs has been made for plantations. This includes Rs. 116 lakhs for Tea Board, Rs. 27.80 lakhs for Coffee Board, Rs. 3.08 lakhs for Cardamom Board, and Rs. 24.26 lakhs for rubber plantations. To assist the tea industry for undertaking re-planting of old bushes, subsidy will be given to tea planters and a provision of Rs. 43.60 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

ANNEXURE 11.1

Capacity and Production estimates during 1968-69 and Targets for 1969-70 for Selected Key Industries

sl. no.	industry	unit	1968-69 target		1968-69 estimated achievement		1969-70 anticipated	
			capacity	production	capacity	production	capacity	production
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	iron and steel							
1	steel ingots	mill. tonnes	10·0	7·5	9·0	6·4	9·0	7·5
2	finished steel	mill. tonnes	6·8	5.5	6.9	4.7	7.0	5.5
3	pig iron for sale	mill. tonnes	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3
4	alloy tool and stainless steel	000 tonnes	174·0	70·0	135·0	43·0	225·0	85·0
5	aluminium[1]	000 tonnes	117·0	110·0	117·0	119·0	167·0	145·0
6	copper[1]	000 tonnes	9·6	9·5	9·6	9·2	9·6	9·5
7	zinc[1]	000 tonnes	38·0	25·0	38·0	24·4	38·0	32·0
8	metallurgical and other heavy equipment machinery	000 tonnes	85·0	25·0	85·0	25·0	85·0	30·0
9	coal and other mining machinery	000 tonnes	50·0	10·5	50·0	8·0	50·0	14·0
10	heavy fabricating machinery for fertilisers and chemicals	000 tonnes	..	..	..	..	10·0	2·2
11	chemicals machinery	Rs. million	..	..	118·0	80·0	150·0	110·0
12	dumpers and scrappers	nos.	..	..	..	..	200·0	155
13	crawler tractors and wheeled tractors	nos.		..	..	25	880·0	500
14	agricultural tractors	000 nos.	20·0	16·0	20·0	15·4	20·0	20·0

*ANNEXURE 11.1 (contd.)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	generators							
15	thermal	mill. kw.	1·5	0·44	1·3	0·4	1·4	0·8
16	hydro	mill. kw.	0·5	0·09	0·5	0·1	0·7	0·25
	turbines							
17	thermal	mill. kw.	1·5	0·44	1·5	0·4	1·4	0·8
18	hydro	mill kw.	0·5	0·09	0·5	0·1	0·7	0·25
19	power boilers	mill kw.	..	..	1·3	0·4	1·3	0·8
	fertilisers							
20	nitrogenous (in terms of N)	000 tonnes	894·0	600·0	1024·0	542·8	1344·0	900·0
21	phosphatic (in terms of P_2O_5)	000 tonnes	414·0	300·0	421·0	210·2	429·0	340·0
	pesticides							
22	BHC	000 tonnes	26·5	12·5	26·5	12·0	32·0	20·0
23	DDT	000 tonnes	2·8	3·3	2·8	3·3	4·2	3·8
	heavy chemicals							
24	caustic soda	000 tonnes	400·0	300·0	400·0	310·0	450·0	340·0
25	soda ash	000 tonnes	430·0	400·0	430·0	400·0	460·0	420·0
26	sulphuric acid	000 tonnes	1900·0	1100·0	1900·0	1020·0	2000·0	1200·0
27	synthetic rubber	000 tonnes	30·0	26·0	30·0	26·0	30·0	28·0
28	newsprint	000 tonnes	75·0	45·0	75·0[2]	35·0	75·0	45·0
29	drugs and pharmaceuticals	Rs. million	..	2350·0	..	2350·0	..	2600·0
30	coal (excluding lignite)	mill. tonnes	..	75·0[2]	..	69·5	..	73·0
31	iron ore[1]	mill. tonnes	..	29·0	..	27·0	..	30·0
	petroleum[1]							
32	production of crude	mill. tonnes	..	6·15	..	5·85	..	7·3
33	refined capacity in terms of crude throughput	mill. tonnes	15·5	15·2	17·5	16·13	19·5	18·0

[1]Figures are per calendar year.
[2]Including lignite.

Capacity and Production (estimates) during 1968-69 and Target for 1969-70 for other selected Industries

ANNEXURE 11.2

sl. no.	industry	unit	1968-69				1969-70	
			targets		estimated achievements		anticipated	
			capacity	production	capacity	production	capacity	production
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	industrial machinery							
1	cotton textile machinery	Rs. million	400·0	200·0	400·0	170·0	450·0	200·0
2	cement machinery	Rs. million	230·0	100·0	230·0	93·0	230·0	110·0
3	sugar machinery	Rs. million	150·0	120·0	210·0	113·0	210·0	140·0
4	paper machinery	Rs. million	64·5	30·0	59·0	24·0	64·5	35·0
5	steel castings	000 tonnes	200·0	60·0	186·8	50·4	180·0	100·0
6	steel forgings	000 tonnes	128·0	50·0	108·0	47·5	110·0	80·0
7	cranes	000 tonnes	25·6	12·0	25·6	7·0	25·6	12·0
8	machine tools	Rs. million	500·0	250·0	560·0	210·0	610·0	325·0
9	ball and roller bearings	million nos.	15·0	12·0	12·7	12·0	15·0	14·0
10	seamless pipes	000 tonnes	..	..	39·6	23·0	65·0	30·0
11	power-tillers	000 nos.	..	..	1·5	0·5	2·0	1·0
12	power driven pumps	000 nos.	350·0	400·0	350·0	350·0	350·0	350·0

ANNEXURE 11.2 (contd.)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	diesel engines (stationary)	000 nos.	150·0	140·0	150·0	125·0	150·0	125·0
14	commercial vehicles	000 nos.	56·4	35·0	53·0	36·0	57·6	40·0
15	motor cycles, scooters and mopeds	000 nos.	140·5	88·0	160·0	85·0	160·0	100·0
16	bicycles	000 nos.	1679·0	1900·0	2175·0	1930·0	2175·0	2000·0
17	sewing machines	000 nos.	..	..	493·0	423·0	493·0	450·0
18	electric fans	mill. nos.	1·8	1·4	1·8	1·5	1·9	1·6
19	dry batteries	mill. nos.	450·0	420·0	450·0	450·0	480·0	460·0
20	storage batteries	000 nos.	855·0	825·0	950·0	900·0	1240·0	1100·0
21	radio receivers	000 nos.	700·0	900·0	1210·0	1460·0	2000·0	1600·0
	electric transformers							
22	above 33 KV	mill kva	4·0	4·0	5·7	3·5	6·0	4·5
23	33 KV and below	mill kva	7·3	6·0	5·2	4·0	5·4	4·0
	electric motors							
24	above 200 H.P.	mill. h.p.	0·55	0·35	1·00	0·5	1·10	0·5
25	200 HP and below	mill. h.p.	2·55	2·40	2·55	2·0	2·70	2·2
26	A.C.S.R. conductors	000 tonnes	103·0	80·0	93·5	66·2	94·8	70·0
27	dry core cables	000 metres	8000·0	5000·0	4000·0	3600·0	8000·0	6000·0
28	paper and paper board	000 tonnes	750·0	635·0	730·0	635·0	730·0	650·0
29	cement	mill. tonnes	15·5	12·5	15·0	12·2	15·5	13·5
30	automobile tyres	mill. nos.	3·4	3·2	3·3	3·5	3·7	4·1
31	bicycle tyres	mill nos.	21·6	24·0	21·6	25·0	26·0	28·0
32	oxygen gas	mill. cu. metres	62·0	37·0	57·8	34·0	60·0	36·0
33	dye stuffs	000 tonnes	12·0	8·0	13·0	7·5	13·0	8·0
34	glass	000 tonnes	610·0	330·0	610·0	350·0	625·0	380·0
35	refractories	000 tonnes	..	..	1300·0	700·0	1300·0	800·0
36	soap	000 tonnes	..	..	232·8	217·0	232·8	210·0

37	leather footwear	mill. pairs	..	..	..	18·2	..	19·0
38	paints and varnishes	000 tonnes	110·0	85·0	106·0	90·0	120·0	95·0
	petro-chemicals—thermoplastics							
39	PVC	000 tonnes	32·0	25·0	32·0	26·3	32·0	28·0
40	polyethlene	000 tonnes	32·0	20·0	32·0	25·2	32·0	26·0
41	polystyrene	000 tonnes	17·5	8·0	17·5	6·5	17·5	12·0
	cotton textiles							
42	cotton yarn	mill. kgs.	17·8[1]	950·0	17·5[1]	957·3	17·8[1]	1000·0
43	cotton cloth (mill sector)	mill. metres	210[2]	4300·0	208[2]	4313·7	210[2]	4500·0
44	rayon filament	000 tonnes	..	..	50·5	39·9	50·5	43·2
45	staple fibre	000 tonnes	..	..	26·0	60·0	26·0	64·0
	synthetic fibres							
46	nylon filament, nylon tyre cord and other industrial yarn	000 tonnes	11·5	10·0	6·8	6·5	7·8	7·5
47	polyester filament and staple	000 tonnes	..	..	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·5
48	man-made fibre fabrics	mill. metres	..	..	..	975·0	1500·0	1050·0
49	jute textiles	000 tonnes	1500·0	1300·0	1500·0	950·0	1500·0	1150·0
50	woollen cloth	mill. metres	43·6	10·0	43·6	10·0	43·6	11·0
51	sugar	000 tonnes	3580·0	2900·0	3500·0	3300·0	3800·0	3700·0
52	vanaspati	000 tonnes	650·0	500·0	650·0	466·1	650·0	500·0

[1]Million spindles.
[2]Thousand looms.

ANNEXURE 11.3

Plan Expenditure by Central Industrial Projects

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	name of the project/scheme	1967-68 expenditure	1968-69 outlay	1968-69 expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering			
1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	5095·00	4000·00	4000·00
2	Bokaro Steel Ltd.	5500·00	11000·00	11000·00
3	Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	1157·00	296·00	296·00
	total—iron and steel	11752·00	15296·00	15296·00
	heavy engineering projects			
4	Heavy Engineering Corporation	2686·00	2736·00	2735·67
5	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	713·00	479·00	714·00
6	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	167·00	150·00	146·00
7	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	150·00	435·00	565·90
	total—heavy engineering projects	3716·00	3800·00	4161·57
	total—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	15468·00	19096·00	19457·57
	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals, Mines, and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)			
8	Koyna Aluminium	41·57	550·00	300·00
9	Korba Aluminium			
10	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	236·00	328·00	265·00
11	N.C.D.C.	1882·00	1654·00	1786·00
12	N.M.D.C.	1178·00	725·00	560·00
13	Neiveli Lignite Corporation	100·00	120·00	147·00
14	Singareni Collieries Co.	—	300·00	212·00
15	Central Ropeways Scheme	130·00	200·00	131·00
16	Geological Survey of India	199·72	450·00	243·67
17	Indian Bureau of Mines	0·11	15·00	2·51

ANNEXURE 11.3 (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18	Aerial Survey	65·96	233·00	233·00
19	Hindustan Copper	72·81	900·00	609·00
20	Production Cell in Coal Controllers Organisations	0·39	2·89	2·11
21	Assessment of Resources Committee	0·64	2·00	..
22	Feasibility Sutdies including DPR for Zinc smelter at Vishakhapatnam	—	—	5·00
	total—Department of Mines and Metals	3907·20	5471·00	4496·29
	(Department of Chemicals)			
23	Fertiliser Corporation of India			
24	Namrup Fertiliser Project			
25	Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project			
26	Durgapur Fertiliser Project			
27	Sindri Rationalisation Scheme	1859·00	2575·00	2430·00
28	Barauni Fertiliser Project			
29	Namrup Expansion			
30	Trombay Expansion			
31	Cochin Fertiliser Project	700·00		1439·00
32	Fourth Stage Expansion of FACT	175·00	1142·00	164·00
33	Madras Fertiliser Project	693·00	2088·00	650·00
34	Kanpur Fertiliser Project (Central share) (Indian Explosives Ltd.)	47·50	95·00	95·00
35	Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation Ltd.	285·00	423·00	142·00
36	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			
37	Synthetic Drug Plant	1134·00	—	709·00
38	Antibiotics Plant			
39	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	64·14	54·59	38·34
40	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	44·91	78·21	7·28
41	Training Institute, Guindy	—	25·00	—
42	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	85·00	400·00	400·00
43	Gujarat Petro-chemicals Project	47·50	100·00	114·00
	total—Department of Chemicals	5135·00	6980·80	6188·62
	(Department of Petroleum)			
44	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	4403·40	4725·00	2201·00
45	Oil India Ltd.	666·60	790·00	710·00
46	Indian Oil Corporation	942·00	1323·00	1230·00
47	Madras Refinery	2051·76	1858·00	1172·75
48	Lube India Ltd.	958·94	—	—
49	Lubrizol India Ltd.	70·09	37·00	6·00
	total—Department of Petroleum	9092·79	8733·00	5319·75
	total—Ministry of Mines Mitals, Petroleum and Chemicals	18135·04	22796·6	16004·66

ANNEXURE 11.3 (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs			
50	Heavy Electricals Ltd.	959·00	830·00	1149·00
51	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (including expansion of Ramachandrapuram and Tiruchy Plants) and Foundry Forge Projects	3000·88	2263·00	2112·51
52	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	441·49	250·00	429·22
53	Machine Tools Corporation	87·00	150·00	130·00
54	Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industries	1·89	11·00	4·60
55	Central Agency for Inspection of Boilers	—	3·00	—
56	Hindustan Cables Ltd.			
57	aluminium sheathing plant			
58	expansion of dry core cables	40·00	140·00	110·00
59	second cable factory			
60	National Instruments Ltd. (including Ophthalmic Glass Project)	110·00	49·00	68·00
61	Instrumentation Ltd.	152·00	39·00	74·00
62	Cement Corporation of India	206·00	301·00	240·00
63	Expansion of Nepa Mills	152·00	278·00	200·00
64	Hindustan Photo Films	150·00	143·00	324·56
65	Travancore Titanium Products	30·00	30·00	30·00
66	National Productivity Council	23·37	25·00	24·62
67	Indian Standards Institution	45·15	47·00	50·29
68	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Private Limited	—	—	40·00
69	Introduction of Metric System	17·70	25·00	27·04
70	Salt Works	0·34	11·74	10·36
71	Fabrication shop for fertilisers and chemicals	0·02	1·00	0·05
72	Foundry Forge Project Wardha	2·22	0·50	0·05
73	Pumps and Compressors Project	0·54	60·00	10·00
74	Agricultural Tractors Project	0·21	27·00	0·03
75	Paper Corporation	—	10·00	—
	total—Ministry of Industrial Development	5719·81	4694·24	5034·33
	Ministry of Transport and Shipping			
76	Hindustan Shipyard Subsidy	199·32	250·00	250·00
77	Hindustan Shipyard Development	29·07	120·00	55·00

ANNEXURE 11.3 (contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
78	Dry Dock	75·50	200·00	109·50
79	Second Shipyard Cochin	2·55	50·00	50·00
	total—Ministry of Transport and Shipping	306·44	620·00	464·50
	Ministry of Finance			
80	Security Paper Mill	101·76	42·00	67·30
81	Kolar Gold Mines	28·37	58·30	53·16
82	New Alkaloid Factory	0·79	25·00	0·70
83	Bombay Mint (quarters)	2·54	17·05	9·42
84	Alipore Mint (Quarters)			
85	Indian Security Press (staff quarters and hospitals)	—	3·60	1·97
86	loan assistance to financial institutions	3000·00	3500·00	3500·00
87	Hutti Gold Mines	—	—	—
88	Currency Note Press	1·06	3·60	1·96
	total—Ministry of Finance	3134·52	3649·55	3634·51
	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply			
89	National Textile Corporation	0·80	100·00	100·00
90	plantations	193·63	214·92	205·68
91	National Industrial Development Cooperation	43·11	60·00	25·00
	total—Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply	237·54	374·92	330·68
92	Department of Atomic energy	737·06	1065·00	833·50
	grand total	43738·41	50693·40[1]	45759·75

[1]Original outlay was Rs. 506·19 crores.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The provision for the programmes relating to transport and communications is Rs. 447.7 crores, including Rs. 366.3 crores for Central programmes, Rs. 4.3 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes, Rs. 62.1 crores for States and Rs. 15.0 crores for Union Territories. The following table compares the provisions in the 1969-70 Annual Plan with the expenditure in 1968-69 for major programmes :

TABLE 12.1 : *Outlay on Transport and Communications—1969-70*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	railways	162·66[1]	160·00
2	roads	100·34	95·17
3	road transport	16·90	13·54
4	ports	24·19	30·26
5	shipping	17·92	20·82
6	inland water transport	1·67	1·41
7	lighthouses	0·45	1·06
8	civil air transport	30·55	34·87
9	farakka barrage	19·38	18·00
10	tourism	4·00	7·65
11	communications	46·06	61·751
12	broadcasting	4·41	3·12
	total	428·53	447·65

[1]Includes Rs. 12 crores for petty works under Posts and Telegraphs.

A statement showing the details of the provisions for various programmes at Centre and in the States and Union Territories is given at Annexure 12.1.

Railways

12.2. The originating freight traffic on the railways which had declined from 203.0 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 196.6 million tonnes in 1967-68, picked up during 1968-69. The originating freight traffic in 1968-69 is reckoned at about 205 million tonnes. It is expected that in 1969-70 the freight traffic may increase to about 214 million tonnes. The number of passengers originating increased from 2192

million in 1966-67 to 2257 million in 1967-68, *i.e.*, by 3 per cent. It is expected that there may be a further increase of about 3 per cent in passenger traffic in 1969-70.

12.3. The investment programme for the railways in 1969-70 has been formulated to meet the minimum immediate requirements from the operational point of view, but at the same time, keeping in view the long term objective of planned development. The outlay for railway programme is distributed between rolling stock and works programme as follows :

TABLE 12.2 : *Outlay for Railway Programme*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(1)		(2)	(3)
programme			
1	rolling stock	111·05	112·03
2	works, programme, etc. (including plant and machinery)	145·97	142·97
	total	257·02	255·00
3	deduct expenditure on depreciation account	94·36	95·00
4	plan outlay	162·66	160·00

12.4. The programme for acquisition of rolling stock, *i.e.* locomotives, wagons and coaches including replacement requirements is shown below :

TABLE 12.3 : *Acquisition of Rolling Stock*

numbers

Sl. No.		acquisition during 1968-69	total on line at the end of 1968-69	likely acquisition in 1969-70
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
locomotives				
1	steam	121	9993	102
2	electric	48	530	60
3	diesel	106	1014	159
4	wagons (in terms of four wheelers)	16476	484062	19600
5	coaching stock (including EMU)	1273	34188	1544

12.5. As in the last two years, a major part of the outlay provided for the works programme is proposed to be utilised on the works already in progress. However, a few major new works, largely relating

to doubling of track considered essential from the operational point of view, will also be taken up during the year. The more important sections on which doubling is proposed in the 1969-70 Plan are : (1) Hetampur-Sank and Antri-Dabra on Jhansi-Agra section, (2) Matatila-Bijrota on Jhansi-Bina section, (3) Muri-Hatia section, (4) Alwaye-Ernakulam, and (5) Madukarai-Kanjikode. The programme also provides for broad guage connection between the left bank abutment of the Farakka Barrage and Chamagram and remodelling of Tughlakabad yard (Northern Railway). Provision has been made in the Annual Plan for the following schemes connected with metropolitan transport :

(i) Feasibility and economic studies for a third terminal station at Ballard Estate in Bombay City, Central Railway.

(ii) Final location survey and preparation of project report and detailed estimate for the suburban dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat, Eastern Railway.

(iii) Techno-economic feasibility studies for mass rapid transit system including underground railways in Calcutta City, Eastern Railway.

Roads

12.6. In the Central sector, provision has been made largely for works already under way. During 1969-70, work on 80 kilometres of new construction, including missing links and 18 major bridges, and the improvement or widening of 335 kilometres of the existing sections on national highways are expected to be completed. In addition, weak pavements of about 160 kilometres are to be strengthened. Among the important works on national highways which are expected to be in progress during 1969-70, mention may be made of the 50 kilometres road link to Haldia Port and bridges over the rivers Ganga (Allahabad), Ghagra (Dohrighat) and Yamuna (Agra) in Uttar Pradesh, Gandak (Dumrighat) in Bihar, Neendakara bridge in Kerala, Don bridge in Mysore and the Farakka Bridge in West Bengal.

12.7. The lateral road from Bareilly to Amingaon is expected to make substantial progress during 1969-70 and the project is expected to be completed by 1970-71.

12.8. In the State sector, a provision of Rs. 59.76 crores has been made in 1969-70 for road development programmes. A large part of the provision will be utilised for schemes in progress. State Governments have generally agreed to earmark 25 per cent of the total allocation for road development for rural roads.

Road Transport

12.9. As a part of the public sector programme, a provision of Rs. 13.19 crores has been made in the State Plans for augmenting the services on the routes already nationalised and for taking up a few new routes. A provision of Rs. 28 lakhs has been made at the Centre for the Central Road Transport Corporation for acquisition of 40 vehicles and Rs. 7 lakhs for assistance to the Central Road Transport Research Institute, Poona.

Ports

12.10. The volume of traffic to be handled by major ports is estimated to increase from about 55 million tonnes in 1968-69 to about 59 million tonnes in 1969-70. A large part of the provision is for the works already under way. The major schemes in this category are construction of Haldia Docks, Madras Oil Dock scheme, Dock Expansion Scheme at Bombay and Mangalore and Tuticorin projects. The work on the Haldia project is making satisfactory progress. The oil jetty has been commissioned and contract has been awarded for construction of the Dock system and supply of an ore handling plant. The Dock Expansion Scheme at Bombay is expected to be completed in 1969-70. Substantial progress has been made on the Madras Oil Dock Scheme and the project is expected to be completed during the year. The tempo of work on Mangalore and Tuticorin projects has been accelerated. Among important new works, mention may be made of training works in Bhagirathi-Hooghly with a view to obtaining optimum benefits from the Farakka Barrage Project, Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour for handling deep-draft ore carriers, and provision of mechanical ore handling facilities at Madras. It has been decided to set up a Central Dredging Organisation for undertaking capital dredging at major and minor ports for which a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made. Provision has also been made for the development of port facilities in Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Shipping

12.11. At the end of 1968-69, the total Indian tonnage was about 2.14 million grt including 1.81 million grt of overseas tonnage and 0.33 million grt of coastal tonnage. Further, shipping tonnage amounting to about 0.62 million grt was on order or under construction. At present, the Indian shipping tonnage caters for about 15 per cent of the country's overseas trade. During 1969-70, it is proposed to place order for 31 ships of about 5,27,000 grt. It is expected

that shipping tonnage will increase to about 2.4 million grt at the end of 1969-70. A provision of Rs. 84 lakhs has also been made for part payment towards cost of a new ship to replace the existing Training Ship 'Dufferin'. The new ship which will be built at Hindustan Shipyard is expected to be commissioned in 1971.

Inland Water Transport

12.12. The programme for the development of inland water transport provides mainly for investment in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for expansion of the Rajabagan Dock Yard at Calcutta. Provision has also been made for continuance of works on Pandu and Jogigopa ports, training and technical organisation. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for loan assistance to State Governments for schemes already in progress. These include improvement of the West Coast canal and construction of jetties in Kerala, improvement of the Hijli Tidal Canal in West Bengal and construction of approach roads to ghats in Bihar.

Civil Air Transport

12.13. The programme of the Civil Aviation Department provides for development of runways and modifications to the existing terminal buildings at the international airports. Development of runways and improvements to existing terminal buildings are also envisaged at a number of airports used for domestic air services. Provision has been made for equipment required for the development of aeronautical communication services and for training and research. A sum of Rs. 1.60 crores has been provided to cover the subsidy due to be paid to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the HS-748 aircraft sold by them to IAC. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the Indian Airlines of which the Corporation is expected to find Rs. 6.5 crores from its internal resources and the balance of Rs. 3.5 crores is to be provided by Government. The provision is mainly to cover the payments that will fall due in 1969-70 for aircraft already acquired. The Indian Airlines are expected to increase their capacity from 204 million tonne kilometres in 1968-69 to 227 million tonne kilometres in 1969-70. The total number of passengers to be carried is expected to increase from 1.9 million in 1968-69 to 2.2 million in 1969-70. The provision of Rs. 9.30 crores in 1969-70 for Air India is mainly for meeting the payments for aircraft already acquired. The entire outlay on Air India during 1969-70 is expected to be met from their internal

resources. The capacity of Air India is expected to increase from 464 million tonne kilometres in 1968-69 to 512 million tonne kilometres in 1969-70. The number of passengers to be carried is expected to increase from about 330,000 in 1968-69 to 373,000 in 1969-70. Under meteorology, the main scheme to be taken up is establishment of the Regional Metorological Centre and Regional Telecommunications Hub at New Delhi as part of the World Weather Watch Scheme.

Farakka Barrage

12.14. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 156 crores against which the expenditure incurred up to end of 1968-69 is reckoned at Rs. 77 crores. The programme in 1969-70 provides for completion of all the 109 bays of the main barrage.

Tourism

12.15 The number of foreign tourists visiting India in 1968-69 was about 200,000. In view of the importance of tourism as a source of foreign exchange, it is being given higher priority as compared to previous years. The proposed provision of Rs. 7.65 crores in 1969-70 includes Rs. 3.52 crores for the programmes of the Department of Tourism, Rs. 2 crores for India Tourism Development Corporation, Rs. 0.65 crore for the development of Janpath and Ashoka Hotels and Rs. 1.48 crores for the programmes in States and Union Territories. The programme of the Department of Tourism includes Rs. 69.33 lakhs for integrated development of selected centres, Rs. 2 crores for loan assistance to the hotel industry in the private sector and Rs. 82.67 lakhs for various tourism development schemes such as reception centres, strengthening of the central organisation, provision and improvements of facilities at important tourist centres including places of cultural tourism and game sanctuaries. The programme of the India Tourism Development Corporation includes continuance of work on public sector hotels, taking up construction of new hotels at places to be selected on the basis of feasibility studies, construction of motels and setting up of transport units.

Communications

12.16. Under Postal Services, the Plan envisages opening of about 4,000 new post offices. The Plan for telecommunications envisages the provision of additional 95,000 telephone connections, extension of subscriber trunk dialling to 13 more cities and opening of 360 public call offices in rural areas. The capacity of the Indian Telephone Industries is being expanded and a target of production of 2,69,000 telephones in 1969-70 has been envisaged. The provision required for

expansion is expected to be met from the company's own resources. Construction of a new factory for the manufacture of telephone transmission equipment is proposed to be taken up, a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made. The target of production of tele-printers at Hindustan Tele-printers Limited is 7500 units against 5010 units produced in 1968-69. Under Overseas Communications Service, the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi is expected to be completed and become operational by October 1969. The International Telecommunication Centre at Bombay is expected to be completed.

Broadcasting

12.17. Two super-power medium-wave transmitters near Calcutta and Rajkot are expected to be inaugurated for augmenting All India Radio's External Services. Work on the installation of two high power short-wave transmitters at Aligarh would reach an advanced stage by the end of the year. The existing transmitter at Bhuj would be replaced by one of a higher power. High power medium wave transmitters are also expected to be commissioned at Jammu and Jodhpur for extension of border or internal service. Construction of permanent studios at a number of places and also staff quarters at some of the border stations is expected to be continued. Commercial broadcasting will be extended to more centres. At the end of 1969-70, 130 broadcasting transmitters are likely to be in position. The service area of the TV centre at Delhi will be increased and work on the setting up of a TV centre at Srinagar will be taken up on a priority basis.

ANNEXURE 12.1

Outlay on Transport and Communications in 1968-69 and 1969-70

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.			1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	transport			
1	railways	centre	100·66	160·00
2	roads	centre	26·28	32·46
3		centrally sponsored	8·52	2·95
4		states	53·39	48·06
5		union territories	12·15	11·70
6		total	100·34	95·17
7	road transport	centre	0·41	0·35
8		states	14·53	10·98
9		union territories	1·96	2·21
10		total	16·90	13·54
11	major ports	centre	19·08	25·70
12	minor ports	centre	2·22	1·79
13		centrally sponsored	..	1·00
14		states	1·91	1·49
15		union territories	0·98	0·28
16		total	5·11	4·56
17	shipping	centre	17·65	20·62
18		union territories	0·27	0·20
19		total	17·92	20·82
20	inland water transport	centre	1·12	0·65
21		centrally sponsored	0·31	0·31
22		states	0·24	0·16
23		union territories	..	0·29
24		total	1·67	1·41
25	lighthouses	centre	0·45	1·06
26	civil aviation	centre	8·42	11·29
27		states	0·07	0·08
28		union territories	0·15	0·17
29		total	8·64	11·54
30	Indian Airlines	centre	11·76	10·00
31	Air India	centre	9·10	9·30
32	India Meteorological Department	centre	1·05	4·03
33	Farakka Barrage	centre	19·38	18·00
	transport			
34		centre	278·76	295·25
35		centrally sponsored	9·65	4·26
36		states	70·14	60·77
37		union territories	15·51	14·85
38		total	374·06	375·13

ANNEXURE 12.1 (*contd*)

(Rs. crores)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	tourism			
39		centre	2·20	6·17
40		states	1·55	1·29
41		union territories	0·25	0·19
42		total	4·00	7·65
	communications			
43	Posts and Telegraphs	centre	39·50	57·00[1]
44	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	centre	1·45	1·00
45	Hindustan Tele-printers Ltd.	centre	0·42	0·10
46	Overseas Communications Service	centre	4·62	3·50
47	Wireless Planning and Coordination	centre	0·07	0·15
48	total—communications	centre	46·06	61·75
	broadcasting			
49	centre		4·20	3·12
50	centrally sponsored		0·21	..
51	grand total—	centre	331·22	366·29
	Transport and Communications			
52		centrally sponsored	9·86	4·26
53		states	71·69	82·06
54		union territories	15·76	15·04
55		total	428·53	447·65

[1]Includes Rs. 12 crores under Revenue Account for petty and other works.

CHAPTER 13

EDUCATION

As compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 129.07 crores in 1968-69, the Plan outlay for 1969-70 is Rs. 96.80 crores—Rs. 50.43 crores for States, Rs. 6.21 crores for Union Territories and Rs. 40.16 crores for the Centre. The outlays for General and Technical Education are :

TABLE 13.1 : *Outlay on Education for 1969-70*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		expenditure 1968-69	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	general education (including cultural programmes)	99·86	75·43
2	technical education	29·21	21·17
	total—education	129·07	96·80

13.2. The following table gives the tentative targets of additional enrolment at various stages for 1969-70 with corresponding figures of estimated achievement in 1968-69 :

TABLE 13.2 : *Additional Enrolment*

(figures in million)

Sl. No.		1968-69 estimated	1969-70 anticipated
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	classes I—V	2·29	2·17
2	classes VI—VIII	1·01	0·94
3	classes IX—XI	0·50	0·53
4	university education (arts, science and commerce courses)	0·15	0·175

It is expected that the percentages of children attending primary, middle and secondary classes to the population in the age groups 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 will be 78.8, 34.8 and 20.3 respectively at the end of 1969-70.

13.3. *Elementary Education.*—In keeping with the objective of the Fourth Plan, the main effort during 1969-70 will be to bring facilities

for elementary education within easy reach of children. This will be achieved by preparing detailed district plans for the location of new schools. Some provision has been made for special schemes to encourage enrolment of girls. In order to conserve financial resources, some of the States are expected to introduce the double-shift system in classes I and II. A few pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation in the primary classes will be launched. In collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the State Institutes of Education will continue to pay special attention to the revision of curricula and the production of quality text-books. Provision has been made for strengthening the teaching of science, particularly at the middle stage. At the Centre, provision has also been made for the publication of supplementary reading books for children with the object of promoting national integration.

13.4. *Secondary Education.*—Provision has been made for additional facilities required for secondary education, in view of the rising enrolment at the elementary stage. Schemes for qualitative improvement relating to curriculum revision, text-book production and examination reform have been provided for. Strengthening of sciences education will receive emphasis in keeping with the objective of providing facilities for the teaching of science up to Class X in all secondary schools. A few States have made provision for introducing the new pattern of secondary education recommended by the Education Commission.

13.5. *Higher Education.*—The Institutes of German Studies and French Studies as also the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute will be set up with a view to fostering research in subjects of mutual interest. As far as possible, these institutes will be part of the university system. The Ministry of Education will continue to assist the development of specialised institutions like the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, and the institutions deemed to be universities. The University Grants Commission (UGC) programmes for improving the quality of higher education such as improvement of facilities for post-graduate education and research, special assistance to selected colleges, summer institutes, etc. will be stepped up, with emphasis on science education. The work of the rural institutes is being reviewed with a view to defining the lines of their future development. Centres of Advance Studies will be developed. Student and staff welfare programmes in universities and colleges will be supported. The scholarship programmes of the Central and State Governments will continue.

13.6. *Teacher Education.*—Expansion of training facilities to meet the requirements of additional teachers will be confined to a few States where the output from existing institutions will not meet the requirements of additional teachers required as a result of expansion in the education programme during 1969-70. Correspondence courses will continue to be organised by the four Regional Colleges of Education and the Central Institute of Education for the training of untrained secondary teachers. U.G.C. proposes to assist the university departments of education and secondary teacher training colleges for improving their facilities, organising various types of in-service programmes for teacher educators, conducting research and production of literature. The State Institutes of Education will mainly concentrate attention on the in-service programmes of elementary teachers. Summer institutes will be organised for science and mathematics teachers.

13.7. *Technical Education.*—The important programmes of technical education relate to the development of Indian Institutes of Technology (I.I.T.), the Forge and Foundry Institute, the School of Planning and Architecture and the National Institutes of Training in Industrial Engineering. The Regional Engineering Colleges will be further developed. The emphasis will be on qualitative improvement. The number of practical training stipends will be continued at the level reached in 1968-69 and the supervisory and guiding machinery will be strengthened. In order to improve the professional and academic competence of teachers, programmes of summer Institutes, faculty development and research will be continued. Emphasis will be laid on post-graduate education and research work in university departments, I.I.Ts. and Regional Engineering Colleges. Facilities for part-time education at the diploma and degree levels will be increased. Private instituitons will be assisted.

13.8. *Other Programmes.*—The programmes of the Archaeological Survey of India, national academies, museums, revision of Gazetteers and National Archives will be continued. The schemes of social education include library development, production of literature and organisation of literacy classes. The programmes of farmers' education and functional literacy will be expanded. Carefully designed pilot projects will be taken up by voluntary agencies. Literacy work will also be taken up on a selected basis by students covered under the National Service Corps Programmes. The existing programmes of physical education will be continued. Exchange of students among the States will also be encouraged. The coverage of Planning Forums will be increased. The major programmes of NCERT will relate to the further development of the Department of Science Education, stepping up the

National Science Talent Search Scheme, organisation of Summer Institutes, consolidation of the work of Regional Colleges of Education and production of literature. The programmes for the development of Hindi and modern Indian languages, in terms of the Official (Amendment) Act, 1967, and the Government of India's Resolution thereon, will be stepped up. The Ministry of Education will continue to provide assistance for the appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States and the teachers of modern Indian languages in Hindi States as well as for the establishment of Hindi teachers' training colleges. The Central Institute of Languages will be set up at Mysore. State Governments will continue to be assisted for the production of literature of university standard in modern Indian languages. The programmes of development of Sanskrit will be continued. The National Book Trust will be assisted to expand its activities and to bring out a series of "Adan Pradan" publications in which outstanding popular books of each Indian language will be published in all the other Indian languages. A number of States are likely to set up text-book corporations. Preliminary steps will be taken to provide training for administrators and educational planners in States at the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. Field studies and case studies in regard to educational administration and planning will be initiated as a preliminary step to the organisation of in-service programmes for educational administrators at the district level and above. In States, the administrative staff at the district level will be strengthened. Institutional arrangements will be made for providing in-service training for administrative personnel below the district level.

CHAPTER 14

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND NATURAL RESOURCES

I. Scientific Research

The following table indicates expenditure for 1968-69 and the outlay during 1969-70 for the Department of Atomic Energy (Research and Development), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Ministry of Education and Youth Services (Scientific Surveys and Development Division).

TABLE 14.1 : *Outlay on Scientific Research*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69 expenditure			1969-70 provision		
		plan	non-plan	total	plan	non-plan	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	department of Atomic energy (research and development)	11·13	11·79	22·92	12·40	15·85	28·25
2	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	7·63	11·82	19·45	6·85	13·26	20·11
3	ministry of education and youth services (scientific surveys and Development division)	1·31	5·75	7·06	2·35	6·04	8·39

Department of Atomic Energy (Research and Development)

14.2. Among the capital projects which are planned for implementation during 1969-70, mention may be made of :

14.3. *Variable Energy Cyclotron Project.*—This project, being established at Calcutta, will serve as a national centre for high quality research work in nuclear physics and for controlled direct radiation of biological and agricultural products. This centre will have an AVF Cyclotron which is to be built indigenously as its main equipment.

14.4. *Reactor Research Centre.*—This centre planned near Kalpakkam, the site of Madras Atomic Power Project, will provide facilities for the study for development and design of fast reactors using plutonium as fuel and thorium and uranium as fertile material. The

designing of the engineering laboratories has been finalised and the laboratories are expected to be commissioned during 1969-70.

14.5. *Zero Energy Fast Reactor.*—This will be an important experimental laboratory in the zero energy range for the development of fast reactor technology and providing high intensity neutron source for cross section measurement related to development of prototype reactor. This laboratory is being established at Trombay.

14.6. *High Intensity Radiation Utilisation Project (HIRUP).*—This project being established at Trombay is primarily intended to provide facility for studying design parameters required for the construction of different types of Cobalt-60 irradiators.

14.7. The main features of the programmes to be followed up and of those planned for implementation during 1969-70 are briefly given in the following paragraphs.

14.8. The Electronics Proto-type Engineering Laboratory has undertaken projects on (i) fabrication of radio-telescope drive for the Radio Astronomy Centre; (ii) health physics console for the Radio-Chemistry Laboratory; (iii) antenna servo control for the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi; and (iv) control system for the Critical Experiments Laboratory. These will be continued.

14.9. The Reliability Evaluation Laboratory at Trombay for testing, measuring and evaluating the reliability of electronic instruments, components and systems is scheduled to be commissioned in 1969.

14.10. During 1969-70 the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre will intensify its activities connected with the development of indigenous know-how for nuclear power generation and production and practical application of radio-isotopes in various fields.

14.11. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research will continue its project in the fields of radio-carbon dating, microwave engineering, solid state electronics and molecular biology. In the area of computer development, the Institute has designed and built an on-line data processor (OLDAP) which is expected to be commissioned in 1969 and used extensively in the bubble chamber film analysis programme. Balloon flights which are being made from Hyderabad on a regular basis for the study of cosmic X-ray, gamma rays, electronics and multiply charged nuclei will be continued. The Institute has also made considerable progress in the setting up of a 530 metre long cylindrical radio-telescope at Ootacamund which is expected to be commissioned towards the close of 1969.

14.12. The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad will continue its studies on electromagnetic and particle emissions from the sun and their interactions with the earth's atmosphere. These involve ionospheric soundings, measurements of ionospheric absorption, geomagnetic field changes, ozone and airglow as well as solar radio fluxes. The Theoretical Physics Group of the Laboratory has a research programme in the physics of the plasmas and the structure of nuclei. The infra-red spectrometer for the study of infra-red radiation from the night sky is under construction at the Laboratory.

14.13. The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta will carry work on a number of fundamental studies in mass spectroscopy, isotopes separation nuclear spectroscopy, theoretical solid state and nuclear physics and biochemistry.

14.14. The Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station will continue to provide facilities for international scientists for exclusive as well as collaborative experiments. The number of rocket firings under the Space Research Programme at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station is expected to increase during 1969-70. The station will also intensify its work on the development of systems and equipments for rocket launching.

14.15. A Rocket Fabrication Facility is being established at Thumba. This Facility, which is scheduled to be completed by April 1970, will undertake the fabrication, on a regular basis, of vehicles for Centaure sounding rockets and other rockets indigenously developed by the Space Science and Technology Centre.

14.16. The main laboratory building of the Space Science and Technology Centre, which will provide up-to-date facilities for rocket development, space science instrumentation, range and ground support, test and evaluation and training and documentation is fast progressing. The laboratory is expected to be commissioned sometime by the end of 1969.

14.17. Due to insufficient space at the Thumba range and due to limitation imposed by safety conditions, a second rocket launching station on the east coast has been planned. This station will have the capability of launching multistage rockets and satellites. The preliminary feasibility study report has been prepared. The work on this project will commence during 1969-70.

14.18. The experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station, Ahmedabad, has a number of developmental projects in progress. Among them are (i) design and development of VHF tracking receiver

and antenna which will help the station to track satellites with VHF beacons and (ii) a 3-metre diameter parabolic reflector antenna with feed systems.

14.19. Besides the above mentioned projects, expansion of a number of institutions already established such as the central workshop (to cater to the special needs of the Research and Development Programme) and Radiation Medicine Centre has been planned.

14.20. Work on the construction of the Central Complex, the Training School Complex and Trombay Township Project and other residential buildings and miscellaneous civil works is in progress. These projects are scheduled for completion during 1969-70.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

14.21. The provision under CSIR for 1969-70 will be utilised for continuation of the work at their existing laboratories and institutes and other schemes or projects and also for the development of new centres in the Fourth Plan, namely, National Institute of Oceanography, Structural Engineering Research Centre and Industrial Toxicology Research Centre. During 1969-70 the following projects are likely to be continued or undertaken.

14.22. *Chemicals and Natural Products.*—The proposals include development of know-how for chlorinated organic and inorganic compounds, a number of industrial organic chemicals and intermediates, nitrile and thiakol rubbers, heat resistant plastics, insect chemisterilants, utilisation of cotton seeds products, pesticides, and pilot plant production of organic chemicals by submerged fermentation with special reference to amino acids and nucleotides.

14.23. *Electrochemicals.*—Development of know-how for the production of magnesium, calcium, titanium, fused alumina, calcium silicide and adiponitrile and pilot plant production of sorbitol and aminophenol is proposed.

14.24. *Marine Chemicals.*—The proposals cover development of know-how for the integrated marine chemicals, magnesium chemicals, water desalination techniques, marine algae and sea weeds as source of proteins and other products, and utilisation of sea water for agricultural purposes.

14.25. *Cellulosic Products.*—Development of hard building boards from saw dust and gypsum, speciality paper like ashless filter paper, mica paper, carbonless paper and anticorrosive paper is proposed.

14.26. *Drugs and Experimental Medicines.*—The proposals include investigations on drugs acting on the central nervous system, cardiovascular drugs, antibiotics, and drugs for chemotherapy of amoebiosis, filariasis, viral infections, tuberculosis and leprosy; genetics of vibrio cholerae and cytology of skin pigmentation. Studies on evaluation of anti-cancer activity, clinical pharmacological evaluation of potential drugs activities, evaluation of bio-chemicals for control of plants and animal viruses, anti-toxic sera, oral cholera vaccine for mass prophylaxis against cholera and toxicological aspects of synthetic dyes and derivatives, heavy metals, dust and pesticides are also proposed during the year.

14.27. *Population Control.—Antifertility agents.*—The programme will cover intensive search for antifertility agents such as steroid hormones useful for oral contraceptive purposes as well as synthesis and screening of a large number of other potential non-steroidal antifertility compounds.

14.28. *Food Technology.*—Pilot plant work on rice milling, parboiling, pulse milling, fish protein, protein from cotton seeds, safflower and sesame seeds, spice extractives, meat processing, infestation control, preservation of fruits and design of food machinery, freeze drying equipment and grain storage structures, is proposed to be undertaken.

14.29. *Leather Technology.*—Studies on utilisation of raw hides and skins particularly buffalo hides and leather trade engineering, collagen research, pilot plant studies on manufacture of tanning extracts and product from slaughter houses and tannery wastes and researches on syntans and fat-liquors are proposed to be taken up.

14.30. *Minerals and Metals.*—The proposals include development of know-how for mineral processing and beneficiation of ores such as iron ores, lime stone, pyrites and fluorspar, corrosion resistant alloys and nickel free stainless steels, electrothermal smelting, and special alloy steels. Studies on recovery of copper nickel and molybdenum from uranium ore and low grade copper ore and recovery of nickel from laterite ores on pilot plant scale will be made.

14.31. *Petroleum and Petroleum Products.*—The programmes cover pilot plant development of solvent extraction and dewaxing process, thermal conversion for heavy residues, hydrofinishing and hydrotreatment of lube oil, additives for fuels and lubricants, development of catalysts, development of extender and rubber processing.

14.32. *Coal and Coal Products.*—Pilot plants for conversion of non-coking coal to formed coke, hydrogenation of coal to oil and conversion of coal to nitrogenous fertilisers are proposed to be set up.

14.33. *Glass and Ceramics.*—It is proposed to expand the optical glass plant and to undertake pilot plant work on radiation shielding windows for nuclear reactors, glass reinforced plastics, zircon and other refractories, low-melting enamels, temperature sensitive ceramic coating for aircraft and phosphorescent and luminiscent enamels, synthetic quartz crystals, enamels for glass lined equipment and other synthetic abrasives.

14.34. *Electronics, Materials and Instrumentation.*—The proposals include development work on ferrites, silver mica capacitors, ceramic capacitors, piezoelectric filters, electronic ceramic parts, microwave components, carbon composition resistors, field effect transistors, dry cells, nickel cadmium batteries, semi-conductor grade silicon, projector and process carbon graphite inserts for rockets, glass bonded mica for capacitors, silicon and cadmium sulphide photo conducting crystals, tin oxide resistors and solid aluminium capacitors, batch production of T.V. receivers, development of multi-channel T.V. systems and number of electronic systems and devices including planers transistors, magnetrons and integrated circuits, design and development of a number of optical, electronic and precision instruments and systems and data handling systems.

14.35. *Mechanical Engineering.*—In the field of mechanical engineering the plan includes development work on scooter, agricultural tractor, cable making machinery, economic steel structures, escalators, diaphragm compressors, heat exchangers and ultrasonic equipment.

14.36. *Aeronautical Engineering.*—Aerodynamic studies with 1 ft. and 4 ft. wind tunnels, setting up of propulsion research facilities and investigations of a number of structures and materials problems of aeronautical interest are proposed.

14.37. *Structural Engineering.*—Design of long-span bridges will be taken up. It is proposed to set up design consultancy services in machine foundations. Research programmes are proposed on high rise buildings, pressure vessels, prestressed and light weight reinforced concrete.

14.38. *Road and Buildings.*—The plan includes indigenous manufacture of road machinery, pilot plant production of light weight aggregates and structural clay products, mechanical production of bricks and tiles.

14.39. *Public Health Engineering.*—In this field improvement of water filtration techniques, development of oxidation ditches and ponds for waste treatment, disinfection of rural wells, composting of refuse from streets and their transfer, defluoridation of drinking water, and

recovery of valuable chemicals from industrial wastes have been proposed.

14.40. *Geophysics, Mining and Oceanography.*—The programme includes development of geophysical instruments for airborne survey and ground water exploration, deep seismic sounding, geochronology and marine geophysics, procuring and equipping of an oceanographic research ship and setting up of a data centre as a national centre for oceanographic data.

14.41. *Dissemination of Information.*—It is proposed to undertake translation and printing of Soviet scientific and technical periodicals, during the year.

Ministry of Education and Youth Services (Scientific Surveys and Development Division)

14.42. The following programmes are proposed to be taken up by the Survey of India :

(a) Work regarding geodetic triangulation, levelling and gravity and magnetic observations in different parts of the country and tidal observations in coastal areas, topographical surveys for the department, defence and development projects, landing and approach charts, forest surveys, cantonment surveys and town and city guide map survey in different parts of the country will be taken up.

(b) The Indian Photo-interpretation Institute will conduct its training course of Photo-interpretation in different disciplines.

(c) The pre-investment surveying, mapping and training project will continue training of survey officers and surveyors. It is envisaged that pre-investment surveying and mapping for national development projects will be executed by the Pilot Production Centre, a Branch of this project.

(d) The Forest Party of the pre-investment survey of the forest resources project will continue the preparation of basic maps of pilot areas of the project.

14.43. *Botanical Survey of India.*—It is proposed to intensify the work of floristic exploration, introduction of new plants under different climatic conditions and revision of flora of different regions. In addition to development of the India Botanic Garden, and National Orchidarium at Calcutta, and the Orchidarium at Yercaud, provision has been made during 1969-70 for the setting up of a new circle at Andamans and Nicobar Islands.

14.44. *Zoological Survey of India.*—The Survey will intensify faunistic exploration of the different areas not covered so far and research activities in various groups of animals. It is proposed to undertake the schemes of (i) expedition to Andaman and Nicobar Groups of Islands on project basis and (ii) New Publications, namely, Hand Book on Indian Fauna.

14.45. *Anthropological Survey of India.*—The Survey had included in their 1968-69 Plan projects on (i) ethnographic survey of Scheduled Tribes in India, (ii) study of the effect of industrialisation on the life of the Tribes, (iii) study of skeletal variation, (iv) study of effect of Environments on Body Formation, (v) ethnolinguistic Survey, and (vi) study of cultural contact and personality change. During 1969-70, all these projects will be continued. A regional station is proposed to be set up at Dehra Dun to carry out anthoropological researches in the North Western Region.

14.46. *National Atlas Organisation.*—The National Atlas Organisation is to bring out a tourist atlas of India, and a handy reference atlas of the world with emphasis on India. It is proposed to raise a Field Research Unit with two parties to conduct geo-economic survey with particular reference to geomorphology, geography of soils and land use and set up a photo-interpretation unit.

14.47. *Scheme for Grant-in-aid to Private Scientific Societies.*—Under this scheme grants will be continued to be given to the private scientific societies, namely, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Bose Institute, Indian Science Congress Association, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany and Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science for financing their development programmes including purchase of equipment and construction of laboratory buildings and workshop. In these institutes research work is being done in diverse fields such as general physics and X-rays, optics, theoretical physics, physical chemistry, macromolecules, microbiology and biochemistry. During the current financial year a scheme 'scientific research and research training in basic sciences' will be instituted at the National Institute of Science of India.

14.48. *National Research Development Corporation of India.*—The National Research Development Corporation of India proposes to set up the silicon carbide plant in collaboration with some industrial firms. Based on a process developed by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, the project on the insecticide Lindane is likely to be taken up this year.

II. Natural Resources

Land Resources

14.49. Besides the programme of covering 8,71,000 hectares of agricultural land under soil conservation programmes during 1969-70, a special project of soil surveys in the five I.A.D.P. districts of West Godavari, Thanjavur, Shahabad, Raipur and Aligarh, for which a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made, will also be taken up during the year.

Forest Resources

14.50. The pre-investment survey of forest resources in the Northern, Central and Southern Zones comprising portions of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Kerala and Mysore was completed over 30,000 sq. kilometres in 1968, and the final report is expected to be received from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nation during 1969-70. The work will be extended to three new areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in 1969-70. Survey work will be taken up to cover an area of about 25,000 sq. kilometres during 1969-70 in selected areas in these States.

14.51. The Indian Board for Wild Life has been reconstituted in June 1969 to make it a more effective instrument in the conservation of Wild Life. Efforts will be made to cover the lacuna in Wild Life legislation in a number of States.

Water Resources

14.52. In addition to normal geo-hydrological investigations by the Geological Survey of India, Groundwater Basin Management Programme in Burdwan and Nadia districts of West Bengal and studies on artificial recharge in selected areas of Luni Basin in West Rajasthan are proposed to be taken up during the year.

14.53. The Exploratory Tubewell Organisation has a programme of drilling 150 exploratory, 100 observation and 150 production wells during the year 1969-70. The programme includes :

(i) intensive exploration for the assured water supply in Tarai and Bhabar areas of Nainital District assisted by the World Bank;

(ii) groundwater surveys in Rajasthan under United Nations Special Fund Assistance; and

(iii) continuance of the scheme of well digging in Gaya District with the help of rigs donated by Netherlands Government.

14.54. Under the United Nations Development programme assistance the work of groundwater investigation would continue in Tamil Nadu.

14.55. The Panel on Water Resources, set up in June 1968, to advise on long term planning of water resources, (including the aspects of assessment, exploitation and conservation) and recommend the lines of research and investigation necessary in regard to the technical problems involved in the integrated use of surface and groundwater resources, is expected to intensify its activities during 1969-70.

Mineral Resources

14.56. The exploration and assessment of the mineral resources of the country by the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Department of Atomic Energy in their respective fields will be accelerated. The programme of work of the Geological Survey of India includes the continuation of the exploration for phosphates in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; pyrites in Bihar; copper-lead-zinc ores in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan; and gold ores in Mysore. The total drilling to be done during 1969-70 would be 153,500 metres, and mining development for 5,400 metres.

14.57. The ground follow up action on the anomalies thrown up during the previous airborne survey for base metal deposits would be carried out. The aerial geophysical investment in Mysore—Madhya Pradesh—Gujarat—Rajasthan belt and Madhya Pradesh—Orissa—Andhra Pradesh belt is expected to be initiated with French and Russian collaboration respectively.

14.58. With a view to establish a recoverable reserve of 150 million tonnes of crude oil by 1973-74, Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to drill 223,000 metres during 1969-70 in addition to mapping and related work.

14.59. Indian Bureau of Mines proposes to undertake special appraisal of the resources of maganese ores, chromite, bauxite and geological mining studies of mica-bearing areas. The department would also render consultancy service to small mine owners.

14.60. The State Directorates of Geology and Mining have their own programmes, more important of which are investigation by drilling

for limestone in Assam; limestone and pyrites in Himachal Pradesh; asbestos, copper ore and chromite in Mysore; coal and bauxite in Maharashtra; magnesite, rock phosphate, limestone and bauxite in Uttar Pradesh; and coal in Nagaland.

Energy Department

14.61. The Sixth Annual Power Survey which has been undertaken to reassess and update the demand for electricity over the Fourth Plan period in different regions of the country as well as on All-India basis, is expected to be completed during the year. This survey will, in addition, give information on the planned programme for electricity supply and the expected deficit or surplus in the five regions (North, South, West, East and North-east) as also on the manufacturing programme of heavy electrical equipment in the country. It will take into account the inter-State transfer of power and treat the region as an integrated whole for purposes of working the balance of supply and demand as against the practice followed so far of forecasting the demand and supply on the basis of States.

14.62. Among the studies which are expected to be completed during the year mention may be made of the following :

(1) All India and State-wise consumption of non-commercial fuels like firewood, agricultural waste and dung based on data collected in the course of the 18th Round N.S.S.

(2) comparative economics of railway traction using coal, diesel oil and electricity, and

(3) study on the end-uses of petroleum products with the object of forming a basis for demand projection.

14.63. An investigation into the energy requirements for intensive agricultural production programmes on the basis of controlled experimentation is proposed to be initiated.

14.64. A study will be initiated on the pattern of utilisation of the existing power plants, their operational efficiency etc. with a view to improving economy in power generation.

CHAPTER 15

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

I. HEALTH

An outlay of Rs. 55.31 crores has been provided for health programmes as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 55.04 crores during 1968-69. The distribution of the outlay as between Centre, States and Union Territories is shown below :

TABLE 15.1 : *Outlay on Health Programmes (other than Family Planning) by Centre, States and Union Territories*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	centre	5·79	6·36
2	centrally sponsored	7·46	22·77
3	states	38·98	23·58
4	union territories	2·81	2·60
	total	55·04	55·31

15.2. The distribution of the outlay on the various health programmes is as below :

TABLE 15.2 : *Distribution of Outlay by Various Health Programmes*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	programme	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	medical education and research	11·66
2	training programmes	1·44
3	control of communicable diseases	19·25
4	hospitals and dispensaries	9·31
5	primary health centres	8·15
6	indigenous systems of medicine	1·97
7	other programmes	3·53
	total	55·31

Control of Communicable Diseases

15.3. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 crores has been proposed for the National Malaria Eradication Programme to ensure adequate and timely supply of insecticides and anti-malarials and to augment supervisory staff. Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, emphasis will be placed on primary vaccination of the new-born, clearance of the backlog in primary vaccination and re-vaccination of selective groups of population. The smallpox freeze dried vaccine manufacturing units will be strengthened with equipment and staff and the production will be increased from 55.6 million doses to 60 million doses. It is proposed to strengthen smallpox vaccination testing Unit at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and develop it as a National Control Laboratory for Smallpox Vaccine to ensure good quality of vaccine for use. Under the National T.B. Control programme, provision has been made for free supply of anti-T.B. drugs to States, voluntary and municipal T.B. clinics. It is also proposed to increase the production of freeze dried BCG vaccine at the BCG Vaccine Institute, Madras by one million doses. For the control of trachoma, anti-biotic ophthalmic ointment will be distributed in the rural areas through the primary health centres. During 1969-70 the targets are to take up the trachoma control programme for a total population of about 13.56 million. Five control units and 40 SET (Survey, Education and Treatment) Centres are expected to be established under the Leprosy Control Programme. Besides two subsidiary leprosy centres will be upgraded into leprosy control units and mobile leprosy control unit in Tripura expanded into a regular leprosy control unit. One Central survey team will continue to assess the filaria problem. The filaria units established during the last eight years will continue to undertake anti-filarial measures in urban areas. It is proposed to establish two headquarters clinics and 20 V.D. district clinics during 1969-70. Under the Cholera Control Programme, emphasis will be laid on establishing in every endemic State a special cell supported by a mobile epidemiological unit, augmenting diognostic services at the headquarters and establishing a mobile unit in every endemic district.

Medical Education, Training and Research

15.4. In 1968-69 there were 93 medical colleges in the country with annual admissions of about 11,500. Provision for medical education has been made keeping in view the need for (i) augmentation of facilities in the existing medical colleges to improve the standard of training, (ii) establishing two new colleges against the target of 10 proposed for the Fourth Plan period and (iii) provision of buildings, equipment and staff for the new medical colleges. Provision has been

made for strengthening the four post-graduate training and research institutes by providing adequate equipment and staff. Assistance will be given to State Governments for establishing additional 15 medical and 4 dental post-graduate departments. A provision of Rs. 1.25 crores has been made for the Indian Council of Medical Research which is the main agency concerned with the development and co-ordination of medical research. Provision has also been made in State Plans for programmes pertaining to the training of nurses and para-medical personnel.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

15.5. By 1968-69 the number of general beds in Government institutions is estimated to total 255,700. During 1969-70, 5,500 additional beds are likely to be added against the target of 25,900 beds for the Fourth Plan period. The Central Government Health Service Scheme at Bombay will be expanded to cover additional 15,000 Central Government servants. Six more dispensaries and one CGHS Hospital are proposed to be opened in Bombay. It is also proposed to expand the scheme to Calcutta.

15.6. The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and the Cancer Institute at Madras will continue to receive grants.

Primary Health Centres

15.7. So far 4,840 primary health centres have been established. There are still 351 Community Development blocks without primary health centres. In 1969-70 approximately 150 primary health centres are expected to be established. Funds have been provided for the construction of buildings for primary health centres. The programme of construction will be coordinated with strengthening of staff in the areas where the malaria programme has entered the maintenance phase. Basic health workers will be appointed to take up the maintenance phase activities and other health functions.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

15.8. It is proposed to constitute the Central Council of Research in Indian Systems of Medicine as an autonomous body. This Council will be entrusted with the research schemes. At present drugs standardisation researches are being carried out at the Indian Drugs Research Association, Poona and Capt. Srinivasa Moorthy Research Institute, Madras. New units at Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Banaras Hindu University, and Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar, have been proposed. Survey units of medicinal plants at Hardwar and Ranikhet which were started in the Third Plan will be continued. Additional three such units will be established at Jaipur, Banaras and Trivandrum.

Clinical Research units for Ayurvedic colleges at Jaipur, Patiala, Hyderabad and Kottakal are proposed to be established. The post-graduate institutes at Banaras, Jamnagar and Trivandrum will be expanded. Grants will be given to under-graduate colleges towards construction of buildings and purchase of laboratory equipment. The Ayurvedic medicinal plant garden and herbarium at Poona will be further developed. The Ayurvedic unit attached to the pharmacopoea laboratory at Ghaziabad will be expanded to cover Siddha and Unani systems also. Provision has also been made for homoeopathy, yoga and nature-cure systems.

Other Programmes

15.9. Provision has been made in State Plans for intensification of measures to prevent food adulteration and sale of spurious drugs. Under goitre control programme, 9 additional iodisation units are proposed to be established.

15.10. Details of the physical targets for some of the important health programmes along with the position at the end of 1968-69 are given below :

TABLE 15.3 : *Selected Achievements and Targets—Health Programmes*

Sl. No.	item	estimated position at the end of 1968-69	targets 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	beds	255700	261200
2	primary health centres	4840	4990
3	medical colleges	93	95
4	annual admissions	11500	11800
5	dental colleges	15	15
6	annual admissions	586	636
	manpower		
7	doctors	102520	109700
8	nurses	61000	66000
9	auxiliary nurse midwives and midwives	48000	52000
	national malaria eradication programme		
10	attack phase (units)	112·985	100·00
11	consolidation phase (units)	70·385	73·25
12	maintenance phase	209·88	220·60
	total	393·25	393·25
	tuberculosis		
13	clinics	502	518
14	demonstration and training centres	15	15
15	beds	35000	35,200

II. Family Planning

15.11. Family Planning finds its place in the Plan as a programme of the highest priority. Its crucial importance is reflected in the magnitude of efforts, organisation and finance which government is devoting to the programme.

15.12. A provision of Rs. 42 crores has been made for the Family Planning programme. The estimated expenditure for 1968-69 is Rs. 33.38 crores against an outlay of Rs. 37.00 crores. In 1969-70 Rs. 31.85 crores have been provided for services including compensation for sterilisation and IUCD. The remaining Rs. 10.15 crores will be spent on training, research, publicity, organisation, and maternity & child health. The bulk of the outlay in 1969-70 is for continuing schemes. An outlay of Rs. 4.75 crores will be available for initiating new schemes. The Union Government bears the entire expenditure for Family Planning programmes.

TABLE 15.4 : *Distribution of Outlay for Various Programmes of Family Planning*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		continuing schemes	new schemes	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	services	29·02	2·83	31·85
2	training	2·06	0·37	2·43
3	mass education	3·26		3·26
4	research	1·60		1·60
5	maternity and child health		1·55	1·55
6	organisation	1·31		1·31
	total	37·25	4·75	42·00

15.13. The rural family welfare planning centres which are attached to primary health centres and urban family welfare planning centres will be provided with surgical equipment for vasectomy services. This will bring the sterilisation service closer to the people. The scheme of immunisation of infants, pre-school age children and mothers with triple antigen and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and nutritional programme for control of blindness among children will be implemented through Family Welfare Planning Centres. During 1969-70, a target of 150 additional rural family welfare planning centres and 2000 sub-centres has been fixed. Work on extension to 400 primary health centres for attaching a family planning wing, buildings of 1500 sub-centres and 8 training centres will be taken up. For performing salpingectomy operations, 500 beds will be provided from the

family planning budget. This will supplement the efforts of hospitals authorities using general beds for this purpose.

15.14. Hindustan Latex Ltd., a public sector undertaking, will start its production of condoms during this year. In the research programme emphasis will be laid on the bio-medical aspect. Mass education activities will be strengthened in the rural areas and small towns. The strategy will be to bridge the gap between knowledge and adoption of family planning. Demographic cells at the State Bureau and demographic research centres will carry out regular and systematic evaluation of immediate effort and performance objectives. Health transport organisation will be developed in States to see that the vehicles remain in running order for a longer period.

15.15. Efforts will be made to revive the popularity of the IUCD Programme by gearing up pre-insertion check up, detailed advice and post-insertion follow-up. Oral pills will be offered to those women who are not clinically fit for IUCD insertions or where the device gets expelled or removed after some time. About 3.24 million sterilisations and 1.62 million IUCD insertions will be performed and 4 million couples are expected to use conventional contraceptives.

CHAPTER 16

URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY

I. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 provides for a total outlay of Rs. 7.87 crores for urban development. Sector-wise distribution is shown below with relevant figures for the year 1968-69 :

TABLE 16.1 : *Plan Outlay and Expenditure on Urban Development—1968-69 and 1969-70*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69		1969-70
		outlay	estimated expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	1·10	1·00	0·16
2	states	1·50	1·32	7·65
3	union territories	0·10	0·05	0·06
	total	2·70	2·37	7·87

The allocation for each State for the year 1969-70 is given in Annexure 16.1. The outlay in the States' sector includes a provision of Rs. 4.92 crores for the integrated development of Calcutta Metropolitan District. The provision on urban development, apart from schemes of urban development like Basti Improvement Scheme, also covers schemes for water supply, drainage and metropolitan roads within the C.M.D. area.

16.2. The provision of Rs. 7.65 crores (excluding Rs. 4.92 crores for C.M.D. area) in the States and Rs. 6 lakhs in the Union Territories is for the completion of spill-over development plans for important cities. This programme is also proposed to be extended to cover all towns with a population of 50,000 and above and other potential growth points. The provision will in addition also cover implementation of some of the vital aspects of various development plans but provision for some of the specific schemes which have direct bearing on urban development has also been made under the housing sector such as land acquisition and development and slum clearance schemes etc. The present scope of land acquisition and development scheme under

the housing sector is being extended to cover development of land for several urban uses in an integrated way.

16.3. Against the provision of Rs. 16 lakhs in the Central sector, an allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made for the continued work on the preparation of inter-State regional development plans like the National Capital Region around Delhi and the South East Resource Region. A sum of Rs. 7.6 lakhs has also been made for local government schemes for grants to five training institutes for training employees of local bodies.

II. Housing

16.4. The Annual Plan 1969-70 provides for a total of Rs. 16.29 crores for housing programmes in the public sector, Sector-wise distribution is shown below with the relevant figures for the year 1968-69 :

TABLE 16.2 : *Plan Outlay and Expenditure on Housing—1968-69 and 1969-70*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69		1969-70
		outlay	estimated expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	10·63	9·66	6·53(2)
2	states	7·83	7·35	6·77
3	union territories	2·36	2·60	2·99
	total	20·82(1)	19·61(1)	16·29(3)

(1) Excluding L.I.C. loans.

(2) Outlays on account of National Buildings Construction Corporation (Rs. 20 lakhs), integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community (Rs. 4 lakhs) and improvement of statistics of employment of skilled workers in building construction (Rs. 0·30 lakh) have been included provisionally.

(3) Including L.I.C. loans.

The allocation for each State and Union Territory is given in Annexure 16.1. The outlay and expenditure on various housing schemes during 1968-69 are given in Annexure 16.2. From 1969-70 onwards, the provision for individual housing scheme is to be determined by each State according to its own needs and priorities. It is, however, proposed to lay stress on the execution of the land acquisition and development scheme as it is very necessary for speeding up the progress of other housing schemes.

16.5. The provision in the Central sector is earmarked for the following important schemes :

TABLE 16.3 : *Provision for Housing Schemes at the Centre*

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.		1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	dock labour housing scheme	18·45
2	office and residential accommodation for Central Govt. employees	588·29
3	experimental housing	7·00
4	housing statistics	15·00

The provision under the office and residential accommodation will largely cover the projects already under execution at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Chandigarh and Nagpur. The housing projects for dock labour already undertaken at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will continue during the current year. In addition, housing projects are also proposed at Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Marmagao. The provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for housing statistics is largely meant for the expenditure in connection with the housing census being undertaken by the Registrar General at the request of the National Buildings Organisation. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed to cover the expenditure (in the form of grants-in-aid) towards the experimental housing scheme which has already been entrusted by the National Buildings Organisation to the Central Public Works Department and other semi-Government organisations.

III. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

16.6 The Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 for water supply provides for a total outlay of Rs. 45.7 crores. Sector-wise distribution is shown below with relevant figures for the year 1968-69 :

TABLE 16.4 : *Outlay and Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.		1968-69		1969-70
		outlay	estimated expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	0·42	0·42	0·054
2	centrally sponsored schemes			0·37
3	states	31·19	32·97	40·52
4	union territories	4·28	4·91	4·79
	total	35·89	38·25	45·73

[1]Rs. 2·50 lakhs included provisionally for improvement of drainage in Varanasi.

The allocation for each State and Union Territory is given in Annexure 16.3. Out of Rs. 40.52 crores in the States, an amount of Rs. 12.36 crores has been specifically earmarked for rural water supply.

16.7. Amongst the important schemes included are the water supply schemes for the metropolitan cities like Bombay (Bhatsai scheme), Bangalore, Madras, Hyderabad and Dhauj and Kot projects for Delhi. Under the rural water supply schemes the areas intended to be covered by the respective States are the Bundelkhand and eastern U.P., hilly districts of Assam, Subarnarekha water supply scheme in Bihar and sinking of tube-wells in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan.

16.8. Apart from specific rural water supply schemes, the provision for drinking water in rural areas will be augmented through programmes of community development, welfare of backward classes and local effort. In the execution of various sanitation projects, it is proposed to lay stress on the provision of sanitary latrines both in urban and rural areas.

16.9. In the Central sector (including centrally sponsored schemes) out of a provision of Rs. 42 lakhs, Rs. 37 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure on the Special Investigations Divisions in the public health engineering departments of the States for exploring and formulation of rural water supply schemes. A sum of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been provided for necessary financial assistance to the existing training institutes in public health and sanitary engineering.

ANNEXURE 16.1

Outlays for 1969-70—Housing and Urban Development Programmes in the States

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union territory	housing 1969-70 outlay	urban development 1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	30·00	20·00
2	Assam	15·00	40·00
3	Bihar	15·00	10·00
4	Gujarat	50·00	10·00
5	Haryana	1·00	..
6	Jammu and Kashmir	38·00[1]	[2]
7	Kerala	30·00[1]	[2]
8	Madhya Pradesh	37·00	7·00
9	Maharashtra	90·00	20·00
10	Mysore	50·00	25·00
11	Nagaland	10·00	10·00
12	Orissa	10·00	18·00
13	Punjab	12·00	8·00
14	Rajasthan	12·00	6·00
15	Tamil Nadu	125·00	80·00
16	Uttar Pradesh	60·00[1]	[2]
17	West Bengal	92·00	511·00 [3]
	Total—States	677·00	765·00
	Union territories		
18	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·47[1]	[2]
19	Chandigarh	5·00[1]	[2]
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1·00	--
21	Delhi	260·00[1]	[2]
22	Goa, Daman and Diu	4·80	0·87
23	Himachal Pradesh	10·00	3·00
24	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0·30	..
25	Manipur	3·00	[2]
26	NEFA	--	--
27	Pondicherry	10·00[1]	[2]
28	Tripura	4·00	1·50
	Total—Union territories	298·57	5·37
	Total—states and union territories	975·57	770·37

[1]Includes urban development.

[2]Included under housing.

[3]Includes provision of Rs. 492 lakhs for Calcutta Metropolitan District development programmes.

ANNEXURE 16.2

Expenditure on various Housing Schemes in the State Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.		1968-69	
		outlay	expenditure (estimated)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	subsidised industrial housing scheme	369·10	335·64
2	low income group housing scheme	221·64	239·23
3	plantation labour housing scheme	8·40	7·73
4	village housing projects scheme	87·37	91·87
5	middle income group housing scheme in union territories	29·25	29·10
6	land acquisition and development schemes in union territories	2·20	0·20
7	others (state's own schemes)	94·10	31·23
	total	812·06	735·00

NOTE : Besides the specific schemes mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 12 crore as LIC loans was made available to the states for undertaking of middle income group housing, land acquisition and development and rental housing schemes. Although these schemes form a part of the housing sector, the loans did not form part of the Plan outlay.

ANNEXURE 16.3

The Annual Plan 1969-70—Outlay on Water Supply in the States and Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	state/union territory	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
	states	
1	Andhra Pradesh	240·00
2	Assam	97·00
3	Bihar	471·00
4	Gujarat	220·00
5	Haryana	50·00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	75·00
7	Kerala	90·00
8	Madhya Pradesh	227·00
9	Maharashtra	1100·00
10	Mysore	250·00
11	Nagaland	48·00
12	Orissa	80·00
13	Punjab	60·00
14	Rajasthan	210·00
15	Tamil Nadu	450·00
16	Uttar Pradesh	300·00
17	West Bengal	84·00
	total—states	4052·00
	union territories	
18	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11·20
19	Chandigarh	0·50
20	Delhi	300·00
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2·00
22	Goa, Daman and Diu	70·00
23	Himachal Pradesh	50·00
24	Laccadive	7·00
25	Manipur	9·00
26	N.E.F.A.	20·00
27	Pondicherry	9·50
28	Tripura	479·20
	total—union territories	4531·20
	total—states and union territories	

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE

The outlay for social welfare is Rs. 4.44 crores as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 4.69 crores in 1968-69. The details are given below :

TABLE 17.1 : *Outlay on Social Welfare*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.		1968-69		1969-70
		outlay	expenditure	outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	2·57	2·34	2·82
2	centrally sponsored	0·56	0·55	0·38
3	states	1·43	1·62	1·10
4	union territories	0·14	0·18	0·14
	total	4·70	4·69	4·44

The statewise distribution of outlay is shown in Annexure 17.1.

17.2. A major programme to be continued during 1969-70 is that of the family and child welfare projects in rural areas. Each project has one main centre and five sub-centres. The main activities are provision of integrated services to children and basic training to women in home-craft, mother-craft, health education, nutrition and child care. One hundred and seventeen family and child welfare projects have been started by conversion of the coordinated welfare extension projects. These are being studied in order to streamline the operation and remedy the shortcomings before new projects are started.

17.3. The Central Social Welfare Board will continue its programmes of grants-in-aid to over 3000 voluntary organisations. It will also assist voluntary organisations in running its sponsored schemes of condensed courses of education for adult women, socio-economic programme, welfare extension projects and holiday homes for children belonging to low-income groups. Provision has also been made to strengthen the organisational machinery of all-India voluntary organisations by providing grants to meet expenditure on technical and supervisory staff to improve the quality of performance and to ensure continuity of activities. The All India Prohibition Council will be assisted to intensify its activities relating to educational work on prohibition. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation will continue to promote voluntary action, conduct research into problems of voluntary agencies and organise orientation courses for the social workers.

17.4. For the welfare of the physically handicapped an outlay of Rs. 20.34 lakhs has been provided as compared to Rs. 14.89 lakhs in 1968-69 in the Central sector. The important schemes included are integrated education for blind children, training centre for the adult blind, sheltered workshops, training of teachers, scholarships to students for pursuing academic, technical and vocational courses and assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for their developmental activities. Preliminary work relating to the setting up of a school for partially deaf children and a national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped will be initiated.

17.5. The Study Team on Pre-Vocational Training Centres has observed that the scheme is useful and has great potentialities for providing training in trades as well as in general education to the students who cannot continue their school education beyond primary stage due to economic, social and personal reasons. On the basis of the recommendations of the Study Team, reorganisation of the activities in the existing 64 pre-vocational centres, including five regional centres will be initiated and additional ten centres will be added to provide training in new trades, especially having agriculture bias for boys and home science for girls.

17.6. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made for the work relating to rehabilitation of displaced families from East Pakistan staying in homes and infirmaries or receiving doles outside these institutions. The scheme as has been operated in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal provides for a loan of Rs. 3,000 to each family declared rehabilitable. Families in which children have attained the age of 18 years or in which able-bodied women have received some vocational training, are reckoned as rehabilitable. With the loan provided, such families either buy a plot of land, build a small house, set up a small trade or follow agricultural pursuits.

17.7. In the States' sector, various programmes for women and child welfare, welfare of the handicapped and social defence will be continued. The emphasis will be on the consolidation and improvement of existing services.

ANNEXURE 17.1

Outlay on Social Welfare by States—1969-70

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	state	estimated expenditure 1968-69	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6·00	5·00
2	Assam	12·00	7·00
3	Bihar	1·00	1·00
4	Gujarat	16·00	5·00
5	Haryana	3·00	3·00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	4·00	4·00
7	Kerala	9·00	4·00
8	Madhya Pradesh	7·00	8·00
9	Maharashtra	25·00	10·00
10	Mysore	14·00	10·00
11	Nagaland	1·00	2·00
12	Orissa	3·00	3·00
13	Punjab	8·00	5·00
14	Rajasthan	4·00	2·00
15	Tamil Nadu	10·00	16·00
16	Uttar Pradesh	9·00	10·00
17	West Bengal	30·00	15·00
	total	162·00	110·00

CHAPTER 18

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

An oulay of Rs. 19.25 crores has been provided for the welfare and development of backward classes. Distribution of the outlay between the Centre, States and Union Territories is as under :

TABLE 18.1 : *Outlay on Welfare of Backward Classes*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.		1968-69 outlay	1968-69 expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centrally sponsored	10·51	14·39	10·76
2	states	9·76	10·80	7·90
3	union territories	0·67	0·75	0·59
	total	20·94	25·94	19·25

18.2. All the Central programmes are Centrally sponsored. The most important programme for the welfare of tribals is that of tribal development blocks for which an outlay of Rs. 7.10 crores has been provided. The normal supplementary allotment from the backward classes sector for a tribal development block is Rs. 2 lakhs a year for 5 years for a block in stage I and Rs. 1 lakh per year for 5 years for a block in stage II. No new blocks will be opened, but the cut in normal allotment to tribal development blocks in stage I and II in the last two years is proposed to be restored; also, in blocks which have completed stage II, it is proposed to introduce stage III with an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs per block for a five-year period.

18.3. The scheme of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be continued. In 1969-70 it is proposed to award 159,000 scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The level of expenditure on the scheme in 1968-69, namely, Rs. 6.60 crores, will be treated as committed expenditure and the 1969-70 Plan outlay of Rs. 0.92 crores represents the net increase over the level of expenditure in 1968-69. Other schemes in the Central sector such as providing hostel facilities for girls, improvement in working and living conditions for sweepers and scavengers and welfare of denotified and nomadic tribes will be continued. The

programme of pre-examination training and coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to enable them to take successfully the competitive examinations held for recruitment to Class I and subordinate services of the Central and State Governments is proposed to be expanded. The programme of research and training now carried out under the auspices of nine Tribal Research and Training Institutes will be continued.

18.4. Assistance will continue to be given to voluntary organisations for extending welfare activities in spheres such as education, removal of untouchability and training of personnel. Schemes of development of education at the pre-matric stage, economic uplift and improvement in health, housing and other programmes will be continued. These are proposed to be woven together and integrated with the general sector programmes in a more meaningful manner.

CHAPTER 19

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Training and Employment Services

The programmes relating to craftsmen training and employment service of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, which were treated as Centrally sponsored and the expenditure on which was being shared by the Centre and States in the ratio of 60 : 40 up to 1968-69, have been transferred to the States and Union Territories with effect from 1969-70. The Directorate General of Employment and Training will, however, be responsible for the overall coordination of the programmes in States and Union Territories and will lay down standards for training and syllabus and for the control of technical quality. They would also directly administer the Central Training Institutes for Instructors, the training of highly skilled craftsmen in the three advanced institutes at Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta and the apprenticeships programme in the Central Public sector establishments.

19.2. The existing seating capacity of 147,000 in the industrial training institutes is considered adequate to meet the likely requirements of craftsmen. Only a marginal expansion of the seating capacity to 150,000 is envisaged in the Fourth Plan, with emphasis on introduction of new trades such as tool and die-making, electronics and chemicals. During 1969-70 stress will be laid on diversification of the existing seating capacity in the institutes, reduction of certain trades where there is inadequate demand, introduction of more popular trades and consolidation of the facilities in the existing institutes by providing additional buildings, equipment and training staff. Considerable progress is also expected to be made in the construction of buildings, erection of equipment and training of staff for the Foreman Training Institute at Banagalore, the Advanced Training Institute at Madras and the Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta during the year. These institutes will train special categories of craftsmen for industries and supervisory staff. Under the apprenticeship training programme, the number of apprentices undergoing training would increase from the present level of 37,000 to 47,000 by the end of 1969-70.

19.3. Under the employment service schemes, emphasis will be placed during the year on consolidating and strengthening the employ-

ment exchange machinery in some areas, the university employment information and guidance bureaux, vocational guidance and conselling facilities and employment market information programme.

Labour Welfare

19.4. The various labour programmes initiated in earlier years such as, the strengthening of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Office for dealing more effectively with administration of labour laws, effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, research in labour relations and labour laws and the training programmes for labour officers will be continued. Under the Workers' Education programme, about 2000 worker-teachers and 113,000 workers are expected to be trained in 1969-70. The Labour Bureau proposes to undertake a comprehensive family living survey among industrial workers in 1969-70. This will facilitate the construction of a new series of index numbers of consumer prices.

19.5. The activities of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be expanded to cover workers and their families in some more areas and industries. In the State Plans, provision has been made for the strengthening of the labour administration and statistical machinery, opening of additional labour welfare centres and setting up of holiday homes for workers.

19.6. The National Commission on Labour, which was set up in December 1966 for undertaking a comprehensive review of various aspects of labour policies and labour welfare programmes, has gathered considerable information and is to submit its report to Government shortly.

19.7. A provision of Rs. 6.34 crores has been made for craftsmen training and labour welfare programmes during 1969-70 as shown below :

TABLE 19.1 : *Outlay on Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training Programmes*

(Rs. crores)

sl. no		expenditure 1968-69	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	centre	1·24	1·70
2	centrally sponsored	6·21	..
3	union territories	0·36	0·36
4	states	5·47	4·28
	total	13·28	6·34

CHAPTER 20

OTHER PROGRAMMES

I. STATISTICS

An outlay of Rs. 1 crore is provided for statistical programmes during 1969-70. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 provided for an outlay of Rs. 118 lakhs. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 115 lakhs. The distribution as between Centre, States and Union Territories is shown below :

TABLE 20.1 : *Outlay on Statistics*

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.		1968-69		annual plan
		outlay	expenditure	1969-70 outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	68	56·0	53·0
2	states and union territories	50	59·0	47·0
	total	118	115·0	100·0

20.2. The outlay proposed for 1969-70 in the central sector comprises (a) Rs. 14.4 lakhs for continuing schemes, (b) Rs. 23.0 lakhs for grants-in-aid to the Indian Statistical Institute, (c) Rs. 15.8 lakhs on new schemes. An expenditure of about Rs. 23.0 lakhs was incurred during 1968-69 on the Computer Centre and tabulation of N.S.S. data required by the Government. These items of work are proposed to be continued as a part of normal expenditure during the Fourth Plan period.

20.3. Among the new programmes contemplated during 1969-70, mention may be made of preparation of an up-to-date urban frame for national sample surveys and reducing the delay in publication of industrial statistics which have grown consideraby in volume and content. The first stage of the international project 'International Comparison of National Accounts Aggregates', is proposed to be executed during the year. Stress will be laid on strengthening research and training facilities.

20.4. In the State sector, it is proposed to speed up work on the core statistical schemes taken up during the last two years requiring the adoption of standard concepts and definitions for purposes of inter-State comparability and aggregation at the national level. Emphasis will be on further improvement in estimation of State incomes. Provision has been made for increasing mechanical data processing facilities at the State level.

20.5. Of the proposed outlay of Rs. 47 lakhs in the State sector for 1969-70, as much as Rs. 29 lakhs is earmarked for the core statistical schemes. One of the core schemes—collection of statistics relating to small-scale industrial units in the unorganised sector will be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme. The allocation of outlay among the remaining eight core schemes will be as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
1	survey of distributive trade	5·5
2	survey of goods traffic by road	2·8
3	improvement of State income estimates	5·0
4	housing statistics cells in the SSB	3·7
5	training programmes	2·9
6	machine tabulation unit	4·8
7	unit for statistics of resources for planning	1·9
8	municipal statistics year books and district statistics handbooks	2·4

NOTE : Statewise allocations of the proposed outlay is given in Annexure 20·1.

II Expansion of Printing Capacity

20.6. A budget provision of Rs. 121.72 lakhs has been made in 1969-70 for the expansion of printing capacity. The expenditure is expected to be incurred mainly on continuing schemes. The more important schemes on which work will be continued during the year are the Government of India presses at Koratty and Ring Road, New Delhi, and the scheme for the resetting of the Hastings Street (Calcutta) press at Santragachi. Work on the expansion of the press at Nilokheri will be continued.

III Information Services and Plan Publicity

20.7. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 has made a provision of Rs. 1.56 crores for schemes relating to information services and Plan publicity. This includes Rs. 0.47 crore for the Centre, Rs. 0.82 crore for States and Rs. 0.27 crore for Union Territories. The programmes for the year are mainly aimed at maintaining the services at the current level. In pursuance of the overall objectives of the

Fourth Plan, the existing facilities will be utilised to extend coverage to rural areas and to lend support to developmental programmes.

20.8. The number of Farm and Home Units, which play an important role in giving spoken-word support to farmers' education and functional literacy projects has been gradually increasing each year. The number of units which were to be in position by the end of 1968-69 was twenty. It is proposed to add seven more units in 1969-70.

20.9. "Yojana", the fortnightly journal published on behalf of the Planning Commission, is proposed to be brought out in all the Indian languages. The Bengali and Tamil editions will come out during 1969-70, and preparatory work on other language editions will be initiated.

IV. Rehabilitation

20.10. An allocation of Rs. 12.49 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for the implementation of various development programmes relating to rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

20.11. In the Dandakarnya Project area about 12,660 families were settled by the end of 1968-69; additional 1800 families from East Pakistan are proposed to be settled in 1969-70. About 3200 new migrant families from East Pakistan will also be re-settled in agricultural activities in different States outside Dandakarnya area. Programmes for the rehabilitation of about 1100 new migrant families in agro-industrial and small trades are proposed to be taken up during the year 1969-70. Necessary provision has also been made for training facilities to the new migrants. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation will continue to provide employment opportunities to the migrant families from East Pakistan. Rehabilitation assistance would be provided to about 3000 repatriate families from Burma and 12,500 repatriate families from Ceylon. The work on the special area development programme already in progress in Andaman and Nicobar Islands will also continue.

V. Special and Backward Areas

20.12. For accelerating the pace of economic and social development in special and backward areas, necessary provisions have been included in the Annual Plans of respective States. An outlay of Rs. 9.5 crores has been provided for the development of Hill Areas

in Assam. Main stress will be laid on the development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, electrification of rural areas, construction of roads and extension of social services such as education, health and water supply. Special attention would be paid to the integrated development of Border District of Ladakh and hill and border areas in the Jammu and Kashmir for which a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores has been made in the State's current year Annual Plan. The development plan of Uttarkhand Division in Uttar Pradesh envisages an outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores in 1969-70 mainly for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, construction of roads, provision of education and medical facilities and drinking water supply. The work on the integrated development project of agriculture and animal husbandry in Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu would also be continued. The Gujarat Annual Plan, 1969-70 includes a provision of Rs. 2.5 crores for the accelerated development of backward talukas and specific programmes *e.g.* minor irrigation, rural electrification, roads and water supply in areas which are deficit in respect of these infra-structural facilities.

ANNEXURE 20.1

Outlay on Statistics by States and Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	state/union territory	outlay on core schemes	outlay on other schemes
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	states		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0·8	1·2
2	Assam	0·7	1·3
3	Bihar	2·0	..
4	Gujarat	2·0	..
5	Haryana	2·2	0·8
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0·7	2·3
7	Kerala	0·5	0·5
8	Madhya Pradesh	1·0	..
9	Maharashtra	1·5	0·5
10	Mysore	1·2	2·8
11	Nagaland	0·1	1·9
12	Orissa	1·6	0·4
13	Punjab	1·7	1·3
14	Rajasthan	1·2	0·8
15	Tamil Nadu	4·0	..
16	Uttar Pradesh	0·4	0·6
17	West Bengal	2·0	..
	total—states	23·6	14·4
	union territories		
18	Delhi	0·6	0·6
19	Goa, Daman and Diu	1·4	0·4
20	Himachal Pradesh	1·0	0·9
21	Manipur	1·1	0·3
22	N.E.F.A.	..	0·5
23	Pondicherry	0·3	0·7
24	Tripura	1·0	..
25	other union territories (A and N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and L.M. & A. Islands)	..	0·2
	total—union territories	5·4	3·6
	total—states and union territories	29·0	18·0

APPENDIX

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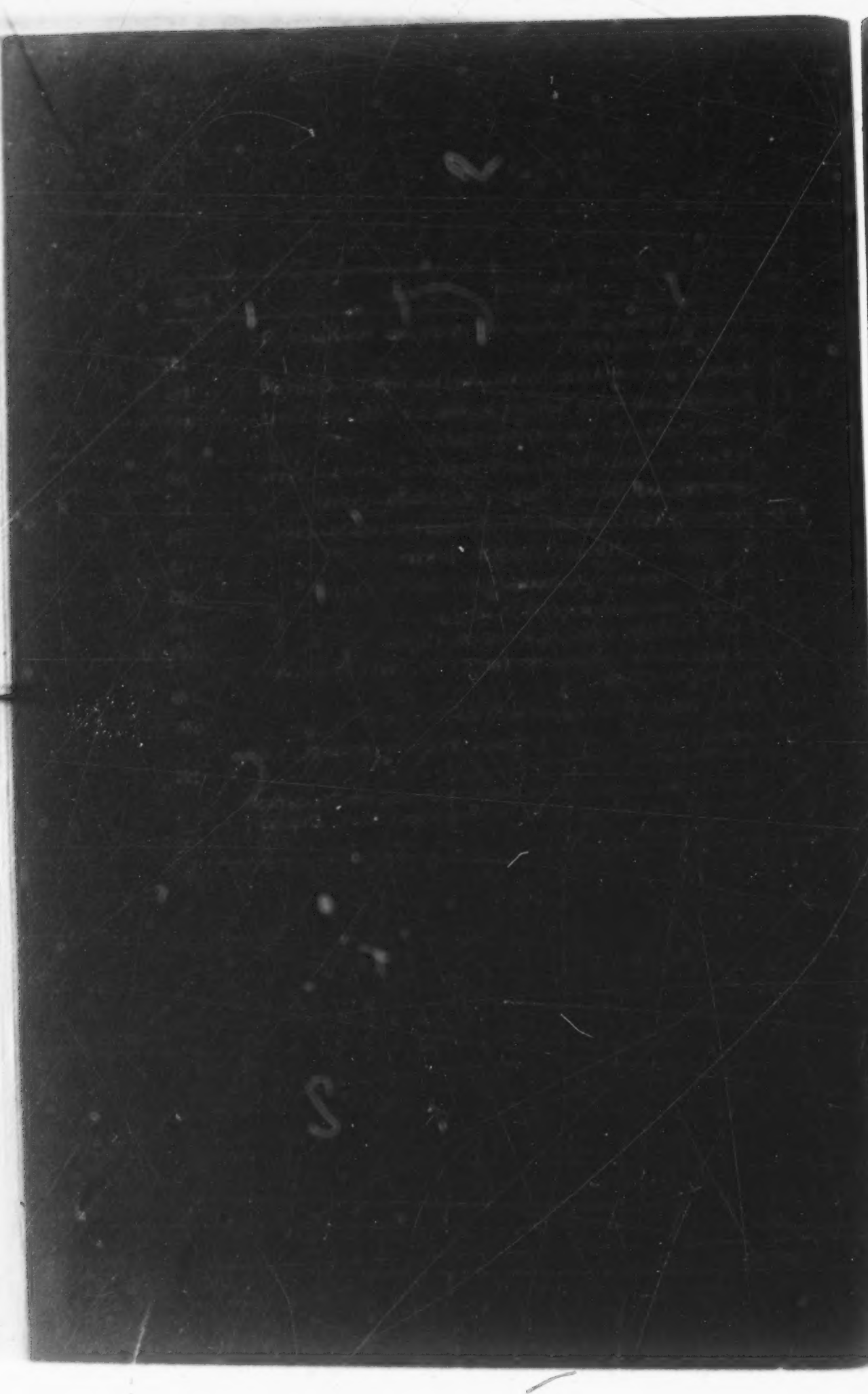


APPENDIX

LIST I

Centrally Sponsored Schemes by Various Heads and Sub-Heads of Development for 1969-70

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Agriculture and Allied Programmes	
	agricultural production	
1	farmers' education and training	100·00
	development of commercial crops for export promotion	
2	maximised production of cotton	79·45
3	package programme for lac development	0·54
4	maximised production of groundnut	69·09
5	development of V.F.C. tobacco	26·00
6	special package programme on mesta	8·36
7	aerial spray of urea on jute/mesta	1·80
8	package programme for cashew development	12·45
9	package programme for development of coconut	8·00
10	scheme for development of sea-island cotton	1·60
11	special package programmes for jute development	19·88
12	scheme for subsidised sale of jute seed produced by the National Seeds Corporation	9·72
13	maximised production of castor	3·40
14	package programme for development of pepper and ginger	4·00
15	package programme for arecanut including establishment of demonstration plots	1·01
16	retting tank facilities for jute and mesta	3·00
17	production of nucleus and foundation seed of cotton	1·70
18	agricultural statistics—timely reporting of estimates of area and production of different crops	7·00
19	land development in union territories	51·80
	total	408·80
	soil conservation	
20	pilot project for reclamation of ravine lands	10·00
21	soil conservation in water-sheds of river valley projects	225·00
22	soil survey in IADP areas	1·00
	total	236·00
	animal husbandry	
23	coordinated cattle breeding unit (progeny testing of bulls)	3·00
24	rinderpest eradication—vaccine production centres	5·00
25	training centre in sheep and wool production	0·60
26	sheep breeding farms	5·00
	total	13·60

LIST I (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	forestry	
27	forest resources survey divisions	20·00
28	forest schemes in Himachal Pradesh	50·00
	total	70·00
	fisheries	
29	landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports	150·85
	total	150·85
	food processing and subsidiary foods	
30	subsidiary foods and nutrition	14·88
	total	14·88
	cooperation	
31	agricultural credit stabilisation fund	201·59
32	schemes under cooperation—union territories	2·27
33	margin money requirements of cooperatives for distribution of chemical fertilisers	100·00
	total	303·86
	community development	
34	applied nutrition programme	155·14
35	rural manpower programme in union territories	38·40[1]
36	pilot project for integrated area development	25·00
	total	218·54
	grand total—agriculture and allied programmes	1416·53
	Power	
37	inter-State grids	300·00
	Village and small Industries	
38	intensive development of rural industries (rural industries projects)	112·45
39	collection of statistics relating to small scale units in the unorganised sector	10·00
	total—village and small industries	122·45
	Transport and Communications	
40	roads of inter-state or economic importance	295·00
41	minor port development scheme	100·00
42	cost of ferry crafts for inland water transport	1·00
43	development scheme of inland water transport	30·00
	total	31.00
	grand total—transport and communications	426·00

[1]Included subject to further scrutiny.

APPENDIX

LIST I (*contd.*)

(Rs. Lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Education	
	general education	
44	Hindi teachers in non-Hindi States	80·00
45	establishment of Hindi teachers training colleges in non-Hindi States	10·00
46	production of literature at university level	150·00
47	assistance to Hindi States for appointment of teachers of modern Indian languages	10·00
48	development of sanskrit	9·00
49	educational programme—centrally sponsored schemes in union territories	4·79
	total	263·79
	technical education	
50	post-graduate courses and research work	80·00
51	development of regional engineering colleges including hostels	373·00
	total	453·00
	grand total—education	716·79
	Health	
	medical education and training	
52	up-grading of certain departments in medical institutions in India	60·00
53	physiotherapists, occupational therapists and prosthetic technicians (stipends)	2·50
	control of communicable diseases	
54	malaria eradication programme—(cost of material and equipment)	642·61
55	malaria eradication programme (subsidy to states)	778·00
56	national small-pox eradication programme	155·00
57	development of freezedried smallpox vaccine manufacturing institutes	15·00
58	national filaria control programme	39·62
59	control of venereal diseases	11·91
60	cholera control programme	10·00
61	leprosy control programme	35·78
62	national T.B. control programme	87·25
63	control of trachoma	2·75
	primary health centres	
64	strengthening of staff in primary health centres	400·00
	indigenous systems of medicine	
65	upgrading of teaching institutions and research	15·00
66	health schemes (centrally sponsored) in union territories	21·66
	grand total—health	2277·08

LIST I (*contd.*)

(Rs. Lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Family Planning	
67	continuation of rural, urban, FWP centres	1034·52
68	opening of additional centres	
69	provision for sterilisation equipment and vehicles for rural FWP centres	
70	continuation of distt. FP bureaux	333·00
71	provision of additional vehicles at the distt. bureaux	
72	completion of buildings for rural FWP centres	250·00
73	continuation of sterilisation beds and static units	90·00
74	compensation for IUCD and sterilisation	892·73
75	continuation of regional FP centres	78·50
76	completion of buildings of regional FP centres	30·00
77	training of ANMs and dais	42·53
78	mass education	173·50
79	construction of sterilisation theatres	8·00
80	establishment of city FP bureaux	6·00
81	continuation of State sectt. cell, State FP bureaux establishment/ strengthening of demographic and evaluation cell, audit and accounts parties meetings, conferences and awards	55·50
82	training of LHVs	10·00
83	demographic research centre	1·00
84	other schemes (funds unallocated)	411·00
85	family planning schemes (centrally sponsored) in union territories	53·37
	total—family planning	3469·75
	Water Supply	
86	special investigation divisions	37·00
	Welfare of Backward Classes	
87	tribal development blocks	710·00
88	post-matric scholarships	92·00
89	girls' hostels	40·00
90	cooperation	30·00
91	tribal research and training	15·00
92	career planning	23·00
93	improvement in living conditions	50·00
94	de-notified and nomadic tribes	75·00
95	aid to all-India voluntary organisations	30·00
96	welfare of backward classes schemes (centrally sponsored) in union territories	10·75
	total—backward classes	1075·75
	Social Welfare	
97	pro-vocational training centre	38·10

LIST II

Agriculture and Allied Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Agricultural production	
1	National Seeds Corporation	30·00
2	States Farms Corporation	125·00
3	Fertilisers Promotion Board	10·00
4	share capital contribution to Fertiliser Credit and Guarantee Corporation	15·00
	plant protection	
5	expansion of aerial unit	15·00
6	other schemes of dte. of plant protection, quarantine and storage	17·54
	total—plant production	32·54
	extension	
7	Nilokheri Training Centre	0·81
8	I.A.D.P.	19·54
9	subject matter refresher courses for instructors	0·30
10	strengthening of department of extension including services of T.C.M. experts	8·17
11	H.Y.V.P.	4·36
12	fertiliser demonstration scheme	0·48
13	improving professional competence of state level officers in agriculture and animal husbandry.	0·30
	total—extension	33·96
	agricultural statistics	
14	Institute of Agricultural Statistics	1·70
15	regional centres agro-economic research	2·20
16	agricultural census	0·50
17	grants-in-aid to Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	2·80
18	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	9·25
19	farm management studies	11·61
20	coordinated scheme for studying the cost of production of principal crops	10·00
21	cattle insurance	1·14
22	studies in economics and dairy farming (grants to Sardar Patel University)	0·38
	total—agricultural statistics	39·58
	special areas	
23	Desert Development Board	1·78
24	water resources and agriculture study of Punjab and Haryana	10·00
25	pilot project for desert development	50·00
26	Chambal Valley project-local cost	0·83
	total—special areas	62·61

LIST II (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
27	agricultural implements, training schemes for tractor operators . research and education	6·45
28	inter-state visits by teachers and scientists for working at selected laboratories	0·20
29	organising of workshop seminar and training centres on regional and all-India basis	0·20
30	certification, inspection and registration of virus from citrus trees	2·50
31	all-India coordinated millets improvement scheme	5·00
32	coordinated project on jute	9·00
33	all-India coordinated sorghum project	5·00
34	coordinated agronomic experiments	35·00
35	all-India coordinated wheat improvement scheme	5·00
36	micro nutrients of soils	4·00
37	establishment of regional research station on medicinal and aromatic plants	0·50
38	study on measurements, evaluation and improvement of soil structure	2·75
39	scheme for maintenance of breeders stock of wheat and rice	1·00
40	microbiological decomposition of organic matter in Indian soils under different climatic conditions	2·00
41	investigation on correlation of soil tests with crops responses	2·50
42	all-India coordinated research project on tuber crops other than potato	1·60
43	all-India coordinated rice improvement project	45·00
44	coordinated research projects on important fruits (bananas, citrus, pineapple, etc.)	7·21
45	agricultural universities	241·40
46	provision of facilities in central universities	10·00
47	all-India coordinated project for barley	3·50
48	coordinated maize breeding scheme	12·00
49	intensification of coordinated research for improvement of pulses	7·72
50	crop estimation survey on fruits and vegetables	2·00
51	crop estimation survey of cashewnut and spices crops	3·01
52	estimation of incidence of pests and diseases	0·10
53	national index of field experiments	2·70
54	block level estimates of agricultural production	3·79
55	strengthening of the Institution of Agricultural Research Statistics	3·00
56	improvement of facilities in agricultural colleges (under-graduate)	10·00
57	extension wings in agricultural and veterinary colleges	3·50
58	coordinated scheme of pilot project on assessment of new cropping pattern and irrigation potential	5·00
59	irrigation research in river valley project areas	4·50

APPENDIX

LIST II (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
60	coordinated schemes for studies on soil salinity, irrigation, drainage, soil science and water management	10·00
61	coordinated project on forage crops	1·00
62	national demonstration on major food crops	6·00
63	scheme for conducting assessment survey for the determination of spread and yield of rates of high yielding varieties	10·00
64	Institute of Grassland and Forage Research	21·10
65	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	80·00
66	Central Rice Research Institute	2·88
67	Central Potato Research Institute	0·85
68	Indian Horticulture Research Institute, Hissar-Ghatta	10·68
69	Soil Salinity Research Institute, Hissar	4·00
70	award of scholarships for under-graduates in agricultural subjects	9·42
71	award of fellowships for post-graduates training in various branches of agriculture	13·35
72	technological research on vegetables	5·00
73	all-India coordinated research project on soya beans	2·89
74	all-India coordinated research project on seeds	27·01
75	all-India coordinated research project on cotton	29·68
76	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura	21·37
77	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	17·00
78	Animal Virus Research Institute	0·50
79	scheme for studying the availability and reduction in the cost of production of milk	1·49
80	estimation of livestock products	4·50
81	coordinated research projects in animal sciences	20·00
82	under-graduate education in animal husbandry and veterinary science	2·50
83	estimation of cost of production of poultry and eggs	1·00
84	post-graduate education in animal husbandry veterinary science	1·00
85	study of impact of milk supply scheme on rural economy in milk collection areas	0·76
86	award of fellowships for post-graduate students in animal husbandry and dairying subjects	6·65
87	National Dairy Research Institute	21·74
88	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam	5·95
89	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	6·83
90	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam	13·50
91	award of fellowships to under-graduate students in animal husbandry and dairying subjects	1·35
	total—research and education	800·68

LIST II (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	agricultural marketing	
92	training in agricultural marketing	1·26
93	quality control	3·00
	total—agricultural marketing	4·26
94	public works	67·84
95	small farmers—grants to cooperatives	200·00
	grand total —agricultural production	1427·92
	Minor Irrigation	
96	ground water exploration project	188·65
97	U.N.S.F. project	10·60
98	training scheme on techniques on well construction	0·75
	total—minor irrigation	200·00
	Soil Conservation	
99	all-India soil and land use survey	1·62
100	resources inventory centre	0·47
101	unit for hydrology	1·00
102	public works	3·05
	total—soil conservation	6·14
	Area Development	
103	area development programme	150·00
	Animal Husbandry	
104	intensive cattle development blocks including service of foreign experts	40·98
105	Central Council of Gosamvardhana	4·95
106	regional poultry farming	1·67
107	extension of registration of important breeding tracts	2·24
108	farms for raising jersey cattle	0·40
109	equine breeding and development in India	1·00
110	cattle breeding farms	6·64
111	animal quarantine and certification service	0·67
112	organisation of all-India regional livestock and poultry shows	0·70
113	rearing of superior calves	2·00
114	establishment of five regional stations on forage production	1·00
115	Animal Welfare Board	0·58
	total—animal husbandry	62·83
	Dairying and Milk Supply	
116	Delhi Milk Scheme	60·20
117	public works	5·10
	total—dairying and supply	65·30

LIST II (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Forestry	
118	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	12·00
119	logging training centre	4·43
120	pre-investment survey of forest resources	13·00
121	zonal field parties	12·00
122	forest inventory section	3·00
123	Delhi Zoo	1·11
124	organisation, improvement and extension of forests	20·00
125	public works	5·75
	total—forestry	71·29
	Fisheries	
126	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	3·38
127	Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives	11·86
128	deep sea fishing station (development of marine fisheries)	64·17
129	pre-investment survey of fishing harbours	6·14
130	regional centre for inland operatives	3·37
131	pelagic fisheries scheme	6·00
132	central fisheries extension	0·50
133	F.A.O./I.B.R.D. fisheries project	1·00
134	pilot scheme of fisheries in Sunderbans	5·00
135	fisheries freezing plants	4·00
136	landing and berthing facilities at major ports	175·00
137	transport of fish by rail	13·50
138	Indo-Norwegian Project	58·82
	total—fisheries	352·74
	Storage and Warehousing	
139	Central Warehousing Corporation	172·90
140	applied research demonstration and training project in grain storage	9·18
141	guaranteed dividends to shareholders of Central Warehousing Corporation	32·03
142	construction of food storage godowns	181·00
143	material and equipment in T.C.A. programme	11·39
144	Food Corporation of India	750·00
	total—storage and warehousing	1156·50
	Food processing and Subsidiary Foods	
145	National Sugar Institute, Kanpur	12·00
146	Modern Bakeries	30·00
147	rice milling programmes (including Bihar project—arrears)	13·24
148	subsidiary foods schemes	42·30[1]
	total—food processing and subsidiary foods	97·54

[1]In addition, about Rs. 146 lakhs has been provided on non-plan side under Demand No. 113—Purchase of food-grains and fertilisers on State Trading Account.

LIST II (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Central Support to Financial Institutions	
149	share capital contribution to State Agricultural Credit Corporations	65·00
150	Agricultural Refinance Corporation	1300·00
151	State Agro-industries Corporation	450·00
152	debentures of land development mortgage banks	1400·00
	total—central support to financial institutions	3215·00
	Cooperation	
153	National Cooperative Development Corporation for financing of block capital cost of cooperative processing units	100·00
154	committee for cooperative training	41·99
155	National Cooperative Union of India	3·05
156	National Consumer Cooperative Federation	1·75
157	consumer co-operatives in union territories	7·55
158	construction of godowns in union territories	8·25
159	seminars, publications, etc. relating to consumer cooperatives	0·25
160	co-operative fertiliser plant including services of foreign experts	104·00
	total—cooperation	266·84
	Community Development	
161	composite nutrition programme for women and pre-school children	66·00
162	incentive awards to yuvak mandals	16·00
163	training of associate women workers	4·00
164	sammelans	1·00
165	training of youth workers in rural areas	2·00
166	orientation of school teachers in community development	1·00
167	literature for non-officials associated with panchayati raj	0·50
168	research through universities and other institutions	4·00
169	basic and cultural literature for neo-literates	1·00
170	price competition scheme	0·70
171	establishment of the Institute of Training of Youth in Village Occupations (U.P.)	2·00
	total—community development	100·20
	grand total	7172·36

LIST III

Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Irrigation	
	investigations	
1	establishing central stores for investigation projects	5·00
2	hydrological observation in K.G. basin	24·50
3	diversion of Godavari water into Krishna basin	2·13
4	Dhaujkot reservoir	10·23
5	installation of rain and river gauges in Himalayan catchment	3·39
6	other investigation works	0·72
	total	45·97
7	expansion of CW and PC	18·14
8	expansion of CWPRS, Poona	50·58
9	construction of building for laboratory, library, etc.	20·00
10	technical training centres	19·74[1]
11	research connected with river valley projects	17·50
12	Ganga basin water studies	34·31
13	Teesta project	0·20
14	Irrigation Commission	3·00
15	loans to voluntary organisations	2·00
	Flood Control	
16	flood forecasting and warning unit (Yamuna and Sahibi)	1·11
17	flood forecasting and warning centres	30·00
	total	196·58
	grand total	242·55

[1]Excludes Rs. 11 lakhs shown under suspense.

LIST IV

Power Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	
1	power research institute at Bangalore	17·06
2	switchgear testing station, Bhopal	7·94
3	expansion of switchgear testing station at Bhopal	3·49
4	load despatch training institute	0·20
5	fundamental and basic research on power	12·50
6	hydro and thermal designs division CWPC	5·00
7	survey on potential hydro power sites	8·06
8	other investigations on power	23·44
9	Badarpur thermal power station	1269·50
10	thermal project control board	4·09
11	Damodar Valley Corporation (centre's share)	150·00
12	rural electrification corporation	500·00[1]
	total	2001·28
	Department of Mines and Metals	
13	Neyveli	192·00
	Department of Atomic Energy	
14	Tarapur atomic power station	400·42
15	Rajasthan atomic power station-I unit	703·19
16	Rajasthan atomic power station-II unit	720·00
17	Madras atomic power station-I unit	434·00
18	Madras atomic power station-II unit	20·00
19	preliminary expenditures on atomic power stations	4·00
20	high level and lower level waste management facilities for Madras atomic power station	2·39
21	water supply to Kalapakkam atomic power station	15·00
	total	2299·00
	grand total—power	4492·28

[1] Includes Rs. 350 lakhs to be met from other sources.

LIST V

Village and Small Industries Schemes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Khadi and Village Industries	
1	traditional and ambar khadi	956·00
2	development of village industries	476·00
3	khadi and village industries (subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans)[1]	368·00
	total	1800·00
	Handloom Industry	
4	establishment of the board	7·00
	Handicrafts	
5	design centres	2·22
6	research centres	0·80
7	training and extension	3·76
8	marketing	1·64
9	exhibition	4·50
10	publicity and propaganda	1·50
11	museums	2·00
12	other (including loans to other parties)	6·70
	total	23·12
	Silk Industry	
13	development schemes for silk industry	7·60
	Coir Board	
14	plan schemes of coir boards	3·98
	Small Scale Industries	
15	development commissioner's establishment	10·00
16	national small industries corporation	206·00
17	public works—building for U.N. toolroom centre at Hyderabad etc.	6·26
	total	222·26
	grand total	2063·96

[1]This relates to scheme No. 1 and 2. Its break up between the programmes for the development of khadi and village industries being not available, the item has been shown separately.

LIST VI

Industrial and Mineral Projects for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	name of the project	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	
1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	3500·00
		(3500·00)
2	Bokaro Steel Ltd.	17000·00
3	Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	250·00
	total—iron and steel	20750·00
	Heavy Engineering Projects	
4	Heavy Engineering Corporation	923·13
5	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	103·00
6	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	28·40
7	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	611·70
	total—heavy engineering projects	1666·23
	total—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	22416·23
	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)	
8	Koyna Aluminium	875·00
9	Korba Aluminium	262·00
10	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	(183·00)
11	N.C.D.C.	1741·00
		(161·00)
12	N.M.D.C.	1230·00
13	Neveli Lignite Corporation	241·00
		(308·00)
14	Central Ropeways scheme	110·00
15	Geological Survey of India	184·00
16	Indian Bureau of Mines	6·10
17	Hindustan Copper	1700·00
18	aerial survey	155·00
19	feasibility studies including DPR for zinc smelter at Vishakhapatnam	41·50
	total—Department of Mines and Metals	6545·60

LIST VI (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Department of Chemicals	
	Fertiliser Corporation of India	
20	Namrup Fertiliser Project	
21	Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project	
22	Durgapur Fertiliser Project	5000·00
23	Sindri Rationalisation Scheme	(497·00)
24	Barauni Fertiliser Project	
25	Namrup Expansion	
26	Trombay Expansion	
27	Cochin Fertiliser Project	368·00
28	fourth stage expansion of FACT	111·00
29	Madras Fertiliser Project	1508·00
		(532·36)
30	Kanpur Fertiliser Project (Central share) (Indian Explosives Ltd.)	47·50
31	Pyrites & Chemicals Development Corpn. Ltd, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	168·00
32	Synthetic drug Plant	388·00
33	Antibiotics Plant	
34	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	72·49
		(72·49)
35	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	5·00
		(5·00)
36	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	600·00
37	Gujarat Petro-chemicals Project	700·00
38	New Fertiliser Projects	50·00
39	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Tools—Madras	31·84
	total	9049·88
	Department of Petroleum	
40	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	[illegible]·0
		(4458·00)
41	Indian Oil Corporation	2050·00
		(1105·00)
42	Madras Refinery	307·00
		(114·44)
43	Lube India Ltd.	75·00
		(37·50)
	total—Department of Petroleum	8232·00
	total—Ministry of Mines, Metals, Petroleum and Chemicals	23827·43

LIST VI (*contd.*)

(Rs. Lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs	
44	Heavy Electricals Ltd.	350·00
45	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (including expansion of Ramachandrapuram and Tirucoy plants) and Foundry Forge Projects	1399·38
46	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	212·36
47	Machine Tools Corporation	266·00
48	research and development organisation for elecrtical industries	8·53
49	Central agency for inspection of boilers	3·00
	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	
50	Aluminium Sheathing Plant	259·00
51	Expansion of Dry Core Cables	(54·00)
52	Second Cable Factory	70·0
53	National Instruments Ltd. (including Ophthalmic Glass Project)	254·00
54	Instrumentation Ltd.	295·00
55	Cement Corporation of India	184·00
56	Expansion of NEPA mills	(71·00)
		55·00
57	Hindustan Photo Films	30·00
58	Travancore Titanium Products	3·05
59	National Productivity Council	12·00
60	Indian Standards Institution	22·50
61	Machine Tools Design Institute, Bangalore	30·00
62	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, private limited	0·98
63	Hindustan Salt Limited	20·00
64	Pumps and Compressors Project	22·28
65	Agricultural Tractors Project	10·00
66	Paper Corporation	22·00
67	Gas Cylinder Project	0·50
68	Institution of projects	3329·58
	total—Ministry of Industrial Development	
	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	
69	Hindustan Shipyard (subsidy)	200·00
70	Hindustan Shipyard Development	150·00
71	Dry Dock	200·00
72	second Shipyard Cochin	100·00
	total—Ministry of Transport and Shipping	650·00
	Ministry of Finance	
73	Security Paper Mill	31·82
74	Kolar Gold Mines	69·07
75	New Alkaloid Factory	35·00
76	Bombay Mint (quarters)	24·48
77	Alipore Mint (quarters)	

LIST VI (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Ministry of Finance—(Contd.)	
78	Indian Security Press (staff quarters and hospital)	10·86
79	loan assistance to financial institutions	1700·00
80	support to industrial financial institutions by R.B.I.	1000·00
81	Hutti Gold Mines	50·00
82	Currency Note Press	10·86
	total—Ministry of Finance	2932·09
	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply	
83	National Textile Corporation	400·00
84	plantations	190·48
85	National Industrial Development Corporation	30·00
	total—Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply	620·48
	Department of Atomic Energy	
86	atomic energy programmes	1050·85
	grand total	54826·66

NOTE: Figures in brackets indicate the internal resources of respective undertakings or contribution by the foreign collaborator.

LIST VII

Transport and Communications Schemes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Railways	
1	rolling stock	6428·00
2	workshops and sheds	507·00
3	plant and machinery	183·00
4	track renewal	10·00
5	bridge works	300·00
6	line capacity works	3439·00
7	signalling and safety	762·00
8	electrification	1664·00
9	other electrical works	150·00
10	staff quarters	548·00
11	staff welfare	236·00
12	users' amenities	388·00
13	new lines	1436·00
14	other specified works	277·00
15	investment in road services	352·00
16	inventories	173·00
17	credit and recoveries and probable savings	(−)363·00
	total	16000·00
	Roads	
18	national highways	1226·00
19	emergent roads	293·00
20	lateral roads	1272·00
21	special roads	401·00
22	tools and plants	54·00
	total	3246·00
	Road Transport	
23	Central Road Transport Corporation	28·00
24	Central Road Transport Research and Training Institute	7·00
	total	35·00

LIST VII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Major Ports	
25	development schemes of major ports	1850·00
26	preliminary investigations in connection with the construction of second outlet for Balladilla ore	20·00
27	Mangalore port	300·00
28	Tuticorin port	300·00
29	central dredging pool	100·00
	total	2570·00
	Minor Ports	
30	minor ports dredging and survey organisation	59·00
31	dredging-*cum*-survey pool for minor ports	60·00
32	others	60·00
	total	179·00
	Shipping	
33	Shipping Development Fund Committee (Loans)	1800·00
34	Shipping Development Fund (Subsidy)	157·97
35	Shipping Development Fund Committee (administrative expenses)	1·39
36	purchase of a training ship	84·33
37	sailing vessels industry (loans and subsidy)	5·30
38	public works	4·50
39	others	8·42
	total	2061·91
	Inland Water Transport	
40	higher training scheme for inland water transport personnel	0·20
41	inland water transport Directorate	0·65
42	development of Pandu port	1·00
43	regional organisations	1·00
44	River Steam Navigation Company Limited	0·20
45	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	54·00
46	development of Jogigopa port	7·79
	total	64·84
	Lighthouses	
47	lighthouses	98·90
48	lightships	6·60
49	others	0·40
	total	105·98

LIST VII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Civil Air Transport	
	Civil Aviation Department	
50	works at aerodromes	560·01
51	aeronautical communication service	300·00
52	air routes and aerodromes equipment	97·10
53	training and education	5·00
54	research and development	6·90
55	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited—subsidy for aircraft sold or to be sold to IAC	160·00
	total	1129·01
	Indian Airlines	
56	expansion programmes of Indian Airlines	1000·00[1]
	Air India	
57	expansion programmes of Indian Airlines	930·00[2]
	India Meteorological Department	
58	capital equipment	314·00
59	capital works	42·17
60	others	46·99
	total	403·16
	total—Civil Air Transport	3462·17
	Farakka Barrage	
61	construction and other works	1800·00
	Tourism	
62	development of tourists centres	5·08
63	Ashoka Hotels Limited	42·00
64	Janpath Hotel Limited	23·00
65	India Tourism Development Corporation	200·00
66	Hotel Development Loan Fund	200·00
67	development of tourism organisation	56·85
68	other works	90·15
	total	617·08

[1]Includes Rs. 650 lakhs of internal resources

[2]Internal resources

APPENDIX

LIST VII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Communications	
	Posts and Telegraphs	
69	programmes of Posts and Telegraphs Department . . .	5700·00
	Other Communications	
70	Indian Telephone Industries Limited (Transmission Factory) . .	100·00
71	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	10·00
72	Overseas communications service	350·00
73	wireless planning and coordination	15·31
	total	475·31
	total—Communications	16175·31
	Broadcasting	
74	programmes under Broadcasting	311·62
	grand total	36628·91

LIST VIII

Education Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1970-71
(0)	(1)	(2)
	General Education	
	School Education	
1	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	2·36
2	assistance to voluntary organisations	6·00
3	Children's Book Trust	1·23
	national integration	
4	deshgeetanjali	3·00
5	Nehru Library of children's books	5·00
6	UNICEF programme of improvement of science education	0·30
7	expansion of printing capacity (through German gift of presses)	15·00
	total	32·89
	Social Education	
8	assistance to voluntary organisations	5·00
9	production of literature for neoliterates	1·57
10	farmers' education and functional literacy	12·10
	workers social education institute	
11	Nagpur	0·85
12	Indore	0·44
	total	19·96
	Higher Education	
	Ministry of Education schemes	
13	Jawahar Lal Nehru University	100·00
14	Institute of German Studies	1·00
15	Institute of French Studies	1·00
16	Institute of Russian Studies	0·75
17	Institute of Advanced Study, Simla	9·50

APPENDIX

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Ministry of Education schemes (Contd.)	
18	construction of hostels to affiliated colleges (loans)	3·00
19	construction of quarters and hostels—Delhi University	2·00
20	construction of hostels in big cities (grants to voluntary organisations)	3·00
21	assistance to institutes of higher learning	2·25
22	Deshbandhu College, Delhi	0·50
23	special grant to J and K University	7·90
24	Centre for Study of Developing societies	2·50
25	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	1·00
26	Inter-University Board (grants)	0·25
27	deemed universities (development grants)	10·00
28	exchange of delegations abroad	0·50
29	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	10·00
30	rural institute and rural higher education	8·94
31	summer institutes	0·50
	total	164·59
32	University Grants Commission	1541·07
	total	1705·66
	Development of Hindi	
33	Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mandal	5·00
34	award of scholarships to students from non-Hindi states to study Hindi	7·00
35	assistance to voluntary Hindi organisations	14·00
36	preparation of Hindi encyclopaedia	2·10
37	award of prizes to Hindi writers of non-Hindi states	0·25
38	scheme of correspondence courses in Hindi	2·50
39	assistance to Hindi-medium sections/colleges in non-Hindi medium areas	5·00
40	propagation of Hindi abroad	2·00
41	schemes of Central Hindi Directorate	5·15
	total	43·00
	Development of Modern Indian languages	
42	assistance for the development of modern Indian languages	5·00
43	cultural-*cum*-language organisations (grants)	0·58
44	Central Standing Commission for scientific and technical terminology	11·69
45	Bhartiya Bhasha Sansthan	5·00
	total	22·27

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Development of Sanskrit	
46	development of Gurukulas	4·00
47	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	1·00
48	Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi	4·75
49	assistance to voluntary organisations	9·00
50	award of scholarships	1·58
51	promotion of Sanskrit literature	4·52
52	other schemes for promotion of Sanskrit	0·20
	total	25·05
	Book Promotion	
	Cheap Publication of Text-books	
53	honorarium for evaluation	1·25
54	Indo-Soviet Board	0·30
55	cheap publication of text-books (assistance for publications of Indian authors)	3·00
56	National Book Development Board	1·85
	National Book Trust	
57	general programmes	5·50
58	Adan-Padan publications	5·00
	total	16·90
	Educational Planning and Coordination	
59	implementation of the recommendations of the Education Commission	1·50
60	strengthening of the statistical Unit	1·00
61	Indian Council of Social Science Research	10·00
62	auroville project (grants)	1·00
63	National Staff College for Educational Administrators	2·00
64	pilot projects under the Ministry of Education	10·00
65	UNESCO quarterly	0·03
66	Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	0·99
	total	26·52

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2) (Rs. lakhs)
	Cultural Affairs	
67	buildings for cultural organisations	6·00
68	Sahitya Akademi	2·00
69	Sangeet Natak Akademi	2·50
70	Lalit Kala Akademi	1·50
71	External Culture and Indian Council of Cultural Relations	4·00
	total	16·00
	Gazetteers	
72	Gazetteers and Ancient Cultural Heritage	4·56
	Archaeology	
73	development of archaeology	14·08
	National Archives of India	
74	provision of National Archives of India	2·63
	Libraries	
	National Library, Calcutta	
75	Central Reference Library	3·21
76	Book Exchange Unit	0·40
77	Revision of card-catalogues, etc.	4·15
78	Delhi Public Library	7·26
79	Central Library, Bombay	2·00
80	T.M.S.S.M. Library, Tanjore	0·50
81	Raza Library, Rampur	0·25
82	other Public Libraries (grants)	2·50
83	National Board of Libraries	0·09
	total	20·36
	Museums and Art Galleries	
84	National Museum—schemes for its development	2·15
85	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	22·14
86	National Gallery of Modern Art	2·00
87	development of Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	6·50
88	Indian Museum, Calcutta	1·69
89	Victoria Memorial Hall	0·30
90	private museums (grants)	1·50
	total	36·28

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
	Cultural Institutions	
91	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	0·50
92	Dairatulah—Islamia, Hyderabad	0·50
93	Institute of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	2·93
94	Nav-Nalanda Mahavihra	2·00
95	School of Buddhist Philosphy, Leh	1·09
	total	7·02
	Games and Sports and Physical Education	
96	National Sports Organisations	6·00
97	Mountaineering Foundation	1·00
98	National Sports Centre and Sports House	3·00
99	State Sports Councils for development of sports	6·25
100	construction of stadium, guest house	1·75
101	Sports Talent Scholarships Scheme	0·50
102	national physical efficiency drive	2·00
103	promotion of research in special branches of pysical education including yoga	1·38
104	seminar on physical education	0·05
105	labour and social service camps	1·25
106	Laxmibai College of Physical Education	3·00
107	strengthening of physical education training institutes	2·00
108	campus work projects	2·20
109	planning forums	3·60
110	scouting and guiding	1·00
111	National Service Corps	60·00
112	assistance to voluntary organisations	1·00
113	national integration—exchange of students in camps, studies etc.	2·00
114	youth welfare boards	0·50
115	youth leadership training camps	0·10
116	inter-university youth festival	0·05
	total	98·63
	N.C.E.R.T.	
117	science education	10·00
118	science talent search	5·25
119	central science workshop	4·75
120	summer science institute	20·00
121	curriculum and evaluation	6·00
122	field services	21·00
123	psychological foundations	5·00

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
124	audio-visual education	1·00
125	educational survey unit	0·50
126	adult education	2·00
127	common schemes and programmes	14·00
128	regional college of education	28·50
129	publications unit	16·00
130	NCERT headquarters	1·00
131	cooperative research and development	4·00
132	local cost of technicians	3·60
	total	142·60
	Scholarships	
133	national scholarship scheme	73·80
134	national loan scholarship scheme	146·07
135	merit scholarship for children of school teachers	4·23
136	merit scholarships in residential schools	0·45
137	external scholarships	0·75
	total	225·30
	Miscellaneous	
138	construction of buildings in Delhi	14·02
	total—general education	2473·73
	Technical Education	
	Indian institutes of technology	
139	I.I.T., Kharagpur	32·28
140	I.I.T., Bombay	60·07
141	I.I.T., Kanpur	127·21
142	I.I.T., Madras	67·56
143	I.I.T., Delhi	63·40
144	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	2·64
145	N.I.T.I.E., Bombay	3·24
	management institutions	
146	I.I.M., Ahmedabad	15·30
147	I.I.M., Calcutta	11·89
148	National Institute of Foundary and Forge, Ranchi	20·00
149	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8·46
150	establishment of 4 regional institutes for training of teachers for polytechnics revision of salary scales of teachers	49·90

LIST VIII (*contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
151	non-Government institutions	5·00
152	State Government institutions fellowship for training of teachers for technical institutions	10·00
		11·64
153	non-Government institutions	2·55
154	State Government institutions	110·00
155	practical training stipends scheme	
156	specialised courses in co-operation with industry defence training scheme (part-time course)	1·50
	specialised courses in cooperation with industry (diploma course)	
157	non-Government institutions	0·50
158	State Government institutions	2·50
	specialised courses in cooperation with industry (part-time degree course)	
159	non-Government institutions	2·00
160	State Government institutions	2·00
161	summer Institutes, faculty development and research programmes, etc.	23·00
	Central grants to private institutions	
162	non-Government scientific and technical institutions for development, etc. including M.I.T., Madras	100·00
163	commerce education, art education and management studies at other centres	1·50
164	School of Paper Technology, Saharanpur	1·00
165	construction of students' hostels subsidy to state Governments in lieu of concession on loans	5·01
	construction of hostels and staff quarters at engineering and technical institutions	
166	State Government institutions	60·00
167	non-Government institutions	20·00
168	practical training hostels	0·50
169	establishment of 4 technical schools and 4 department of advanced studies	0·88
170	Boards of apprenticeship training	3·50
	total	825·03
	grand total	3298.76

LIST IX

Scientific Research Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Department of Atomic Energy	
	(research and development)	
1	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	546·07
2	cosmic research laboratories	0·70
3	space research programmes	198·00
4	variable energy cyclotron project	80·00
5	reactor centre	210·00
6	land and buildings and township	205·50
	total	1240·27
	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	
7	administration	11·03
8	national laboratories	406·71
9	scientist pool	2·98
10	research schemes, scholarships and fellowships	1·50
11	industrial research association	34·70
12	pilot plants	162·74
13	residential buildings	65·50
	total	685·16
	Ministry of Education and Youth Services (Scientific Surveys and Development Division)	
14	Survey of India	121·58
15	Botanical Survey of India	2·00
16	Zoological Survey of India	2·50
17	Anthropological Survey of India	4·73
18	National Atlas Organisation	2·00
19	scientific societies and institutions and grants for scientific research	34·77
20	National Research Development Corporation	12·10
21	construction of building etc.	54·72
	total	234·40
	grand total	2159·83

LIST X

Health Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of development/scheme	Outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Medical Education and Training	
1	National Medical Library	2·85
2	Kalavati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi	1·00
3	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	3·50
4	Construction works in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	17·33
5	Medical Association in connection with organising refresher course for general practitioners	0·10
6	medical education scheme for organisating refresher courses for general medical practitioners	0·10
7	Kasturba Health Society, Sevagram for starting a medical college at Sevagram	1·00
8	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	80·00
9	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi	3·00
10	stipends to post-graduate students in medicine and surgery	21·00
11	All India Mental Health Institute, Bangalore	3·50
12	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	38·00
13	JIPMER, Pondichery	15·00
14	National Institute of Health Administration and Education, Delhi	13·65
15	training and research in medical statistics	0·43
16	Training Programme at the Model Vital and Health Statistics Unit, Nagpur	0·75
17	Child Welfare Training Centre	0·50
	total	201·10
	Medical Research	
18	medical research (ICMR)	125·00
	Medical Care	
19	extension of CHS scheme to Bombay	13·21
20	extension of CHS scheme to other cities (Calcutta and Allahabad)	9·00
21	Mental Hospital (HMD Ranchi)	1·85
22	All India Institute of Hearing and Speech, Mysore	9·28
23	Chittranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta	2·50
24	Cancer Institute, Madras	2·00
25	All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay	2·36

LIST X (*contd*)

(Rs. lakhs)

(0)	(1)	(2)
26	T.B. leprosy and other medical institutions (grants to voluntary organisations)	40·00
27	Rehabilitation Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi	1·98
28	supply of anti-T.B. drugs to voluntary T.B. institutions	10·00
	total	92·21
	Control of Communicable Diseases	
29	national malaria eradication programme	1·92
30	National Smallpox Vaccine Unit—NICD	1·50
31	Regional/Central Cholera Control Unit	0·35
32	cholera control programme (for educational material)	0·50
33	trachoma control pilot project	0·89
34	establishment of regional T.B. centres—Northern and Southern	0·96
	total	6·12
	Other Health Programmes	
35	goitre control scheme	6·00
36	projects in intensified communications and extension through State Nutrition Bureau	1·00
	Central Institutes	
37	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta	1·73
38	National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi	5·00
39	Establishment of Neuro-Virulence Testing Unit, NICD	2·20
40	Establishment of Virology Division—NICD	1·00
41	Central Research Institute, Kasauli	1·00
42	Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute, Chingleput	1·50
43	Central Drug Laboratory	0·73
44	Drugs Technical Advisory Board	6·02
45	Prevention of Food Adulteration	0·60
46	Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta	1·37
	total	28·15
	Indian System of Medicine	
47	development of ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic and nature cure systems	60·00
48	Jawaharlal Nehru Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Garden and Harbarium, Poona	1·71
49	Pharmacopocial Committee on ISM including Homoeopathy	0·65
50	Committee for Development of ISM including Homoeopathy (expenditure on Non-official members)	0·40
	total	62·76
	Miscellaneous	
51	construction of building in Delhi and other places	120·29
	grand total	635·63

LIST XI

Family Planning Schemes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	family planning	174·50
2	services and supplies	231·05
3	training programmes	23·43
4	mass education	139·61
5	research	25·00
6	technical advice and supervision	61·41
7	Hindustan Latex Ltd, (including purchase of shares and loans)	65·00
	total	720·00

LIST XII

Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Housing Schemes	
1	dock labour housing	18·45
2	integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of community (grants to employers)	4·00[1]
3	improvement of statistics of employment of skilled workers in building construction	0·30[1]
	total	22·75
	Public works	
4	general pool—residential and office buildings	588·29
	total	588·29
5	housing statistics (National Building Organisation)	15·00
6	experimental housing (National Building Organisation)	7·00
7	National Building Construction Corporation	20·00[1]
	total—housing schemes and public works	653·04
	Urban Development	
8	research and training centre, Indian Institute of Public Admn. and regional training centres for training of municipal employees	5·50
9	training of officials, non-officials and voluntary organisers	0·21
10	central cell	0·78
11	inter-state regional development plans	6·00
12	reviewing of master plan for Delhi	1·00
13	urban research	1·00
14	evaluation and research	0·10
15	assistance to private bodies for lok karya kshetra—urban areas	0·02
16	regional survey of the Damodar valley area	1·10
	total	15·71
	Water Supply	
17	training in public health engineering	2·35
18	improvement of drainage in Varanasi	2·50[2]
	total	4·85

[1]Provisional included subject to further scrutiny.
[2]Subject to further scrutiny.

LIST XIII

Social Welfare Programmes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	programme/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	family and child welfare projects and continuation of remaining welfare extension projects	116·32
2	assistance to voluntary organisations by Central Social Welfare Board	115·00
	welfare of the physically handicapped	
3	integrated education for blind children	0·10
4	sheltered workshop for the blind and training centre for the adult blind	1·60
5	school for partially deaf	0·75
6	training of teachers of the physically handicapped	1·00
7	scholarships to the physically handicapped students	9·00
8	assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped	7·50
9	National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped	0·10
10	other programmes	0·29
	total	20·34
11	research, training and administration	6·00
12	strengthening of all-India voluntary organisations	3·00
13	social defence association for moral and social hygiene in India	0·24
14	education work on prohibition	2·00
15	Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation and other allied schemes	4·56
16	regional pre-vocational training centres and seminars	3·15
17	rehabilitation of rehabilitable families of displaced persons from permanent liability homes and infirmaries	11·00
	total	281·61

LIST XIV

Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training Schemes for 1969-70—Centre

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	head of development/scheme	outlay 1969-70
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Labour Ministry	
1	central and regional labour institutes	3·01
2	National Safety Council	1·00
3	mine safety programmes	1·00
4	programmes of Chief Labour Commissioners' office	4·50
5	evaluation studies	0·30
6	workers' education	7·24
7	programme of agricultural labour	1·73
8	trade unions' participation in labour welfare and other constructive activities	0·10
9	unemployment insurance	0·01
10	Labour Bureau schemes	17·08
	total	35·97
	Director General of Employment And Training	
11	Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta	10·58
12	Foreman Training Institute at Bangalore	12·57
13	Advanced Training Institute at Madras	7·35
14	central training institute for instructors	1·00
15	mine mechanisation training institutes	0·92
16	all-India skills competition	0·24
17	progressive trade test	1·00
18	material and equipment under U.S. AID-incidental charges	3·70
19	all-India trade test of craftsmen trainees by NCTVT	0·50
20	national apprenticeship scheme	40·56
21	basic training facilities in central training institutes	1·00
22	all-India trade test for apprentices	1·50
23	local cost of foreign experts	5·46
24	Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service	1·10
25	occupational information, employment counselling and studies	1·43
26	vocational rehabilitation centres	0·47
	total	89·38
27	construction of buildings etc.	44·52
	grand total	169·87

LIST XV

Projects/Schemes Under Industry, Power and Irrigation involving an outlay of Rs. 1 crore and above during 1969-70—States

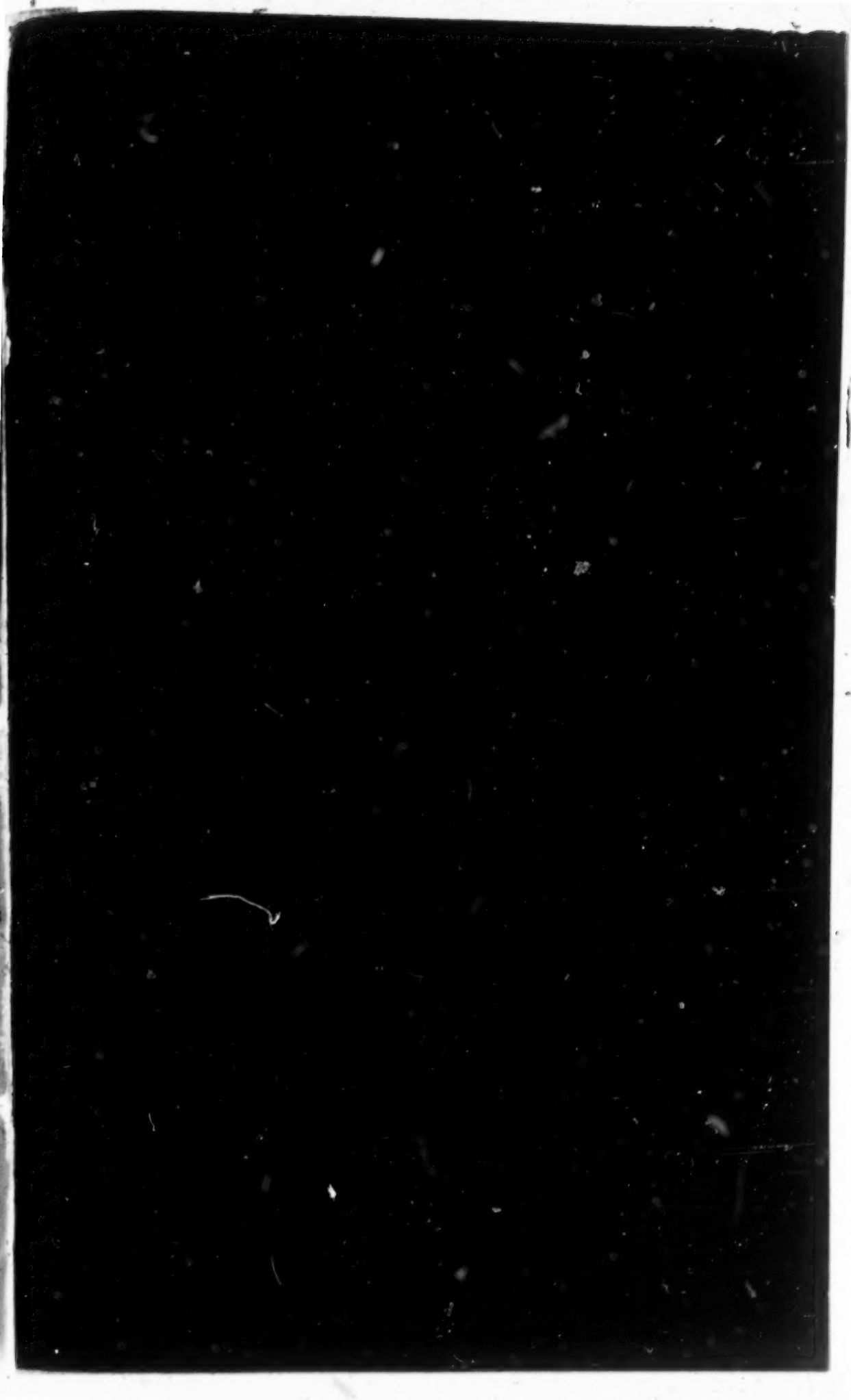
sl. no.	name of the project	State
(0)	(1)	(2)
	Industry	
1	Expansion of Cheerapaunji Cement Factory	Assam
2	Gas Distribution Project	Do.
3	Kalinga Iron Works	Orissa
4	Ferro-Chrome project	Do.
5	Continuous Casting Plant	Tamil Nadu
6	Tamil Nadu Cement Factory	Do.
7	Dalla Cement Factory	Uttar Pradesh
8	Durgapur Chemicals	West Bengal
	Power	
9	Srisailam H.E. Project (4×110 MW)	Andhra Pradesh
10	Ramagundem Thermal Scheme (1×62·5 MW)	Do.
11	Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, Stage III (2×110 MW)	Do.
12	Uriam H.E. Stage II (2×9+1×2·8 MW)	Assam
13	Namrup Thermal Station (1×30 MW)	Do.
14	Pathratu Thermal Power Station (4×50×2×100 MW)	Bihar
15	Subernarekha H.E. Scheme (2×65 MW)	Do.
16	Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station (2×140 MW)	Gujarat
17	Ukai H.E. Scheme (4×75 MW)	Do.
18	Gas Turbine Project (2×27 MW)	Do.
19	Thermal Plant at Faridabad (1×55 MW)	Haryana
20	Beas Project Unit I (4×165+1×120 MW)	Punjab/Haryana/ Rajasthan
21	Beas Project Unit II (4×60 MW)	Do.
22	Bhakra R.B. Project (4×120 MW)	Do.
23	Chenani H.E. Scheme (5×4·6 MW)	Jammu and Kashmir
24	Sunbal H.E. Scheme (Upper Sindh) (2×11 MW)	Do.
25	Sabarigiri H.E. Project (6×50 MW)	Kerala
26	Kuttiadi H.E. Project (3×25 MW)	Do.
27	Idikki H.E. Project (3×130 MW)	Do.
28	Koyna N.E. Scheme Stage III (4×80 MW)	Maharashtra
29	Vaitherna H.E. Project (1×60 MW)	Do.
30	Koradi Thermal Power Station (2×120 MW)	Do.
31	Purli Thermal Power Station (2×130 MW)	Do.
32	Nasik Thermal Power Station (2×140 MW)	Do.

LIST XV (*contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)
33	Sharavathi Valley H.E. Project Stage III (6 × 89·1 MW)	Mysore
34	Jawahar Sagar H.E. Project (3 × 33 MW)	Rajasthan/ Madhya Pradesh
35	Talchar Thermal Power Station (4 × 62·5 MW)	Orissa
36	Balimela Dam and H.E. Project (6 × 60 MW)	Orissa/Andhra Pradesh
37	U.B.D.C. Project Stage I (3 × 15 MW)	Punjab
38	Parambikulam—Aliyer H.E. Project (1 × 30 + 2 × 35 + 1 × 25 + 1 × 60)	Tamil Nadu
39	Kodayar H.E. Scheme (1 × 40 + 1 × 80)	Do.
40	Madras Plant Extension Scheme (1 × 30)	Do.
41	Ennore Thermal Power Station (2 × 55 + 2 × 110)	Do.
42	Yamuna Hydel Scheme Stage II (4 × 60 + 4 × 30 MW)	Uttar Pradesh
43	Ramganga Project (3 × 60 MW)	Do.
44	Obra Hydel Project (3 × 33MW)	Do.
45	Obra Thermal Power Station Extension (3 × 100 MW)	Do.
46	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station Stage IV (2 × 55 MW)	Do.
47	Yamuna Hydel Project Stage IV (3 × 10 MW)	Do.
48	Maneri Bhali Hydel Project (3 × 55 MW)	Do.
49	Santhal Dih Thermal Power Station (4 × 120 MW)	Do.
	Irrigation[1]	
50	Kadam	Andhra Pradesh
51	Tungabhadra Low Level Canal	Do.
52	Nagarjunasagar	Do.
53	Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I)	Do.
54	Pochampad	Do.
55	Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage II)	Do.
56	Kosi	Bihar
57	Gandak	Do.
58	Sone Barrage, Link Canals and remodelling works	Do.
59	Sone High Level Canals	Do.
60	Rajpur Canal	Do.
61	Western Kosi Canal	Do.
62	Chandan Reservoir	Do.
63	Mahi (Stage I)	Gujarat
64	Mahi Stage II (Kadana)	Do.
65	Kakrapar	Do.
66	Ukai (Irrigation)	Do.
67	Narmada	Do.
68	Beas Unit I	Haryana
69	Beas Unit II	Do.
70	Gurgaon Canal	Do.

[1]The list relates to major irrigation schemes irrespective of outlay provided 1969-70.

LIST XV (*contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)
71	W. J. C. (Remodelling)	Haryana
72	Periyar Valley	Kerala
73	Pamba	Do.
74	Kuttiadi	Do.
75	Kallada	Do.
76	Chambal Stage I	Madhya Pradesh
77	Chambal Stage II (Rana Pratap Sagar)	Do.
78	Tawa	Do.
79	Barna	Do.
80	Hasdeo	Do.
81	Girna	Maharashtra
82	Khadakwasla (Stage I)	Do.
83	Vir Dam	Do.
84	Mula	Do.
85	Bagh	Do.
86	Itiadon	Do.
87	Bhima	Do.
88	Krishan	Do.
89	Warna	Do.
90	Jaikwadi (Stage I)	Do.
91	Upper Godavari	Do.
92	Pus	Do.
93	Kukadi Stage I	Do.
94	Tungabhandra	Mysore
95	Bhadra Reservoir	Do.
96	Ghataparabha (Stage I)	Do.
97	Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I)	Do.
98	Tungabhandra High Level Canal (Stage II)	Do.
99	Ghataprabha (Stage III)	Do.
100	Malaprabha	Do.
101	Kabbini	Do.
102	Upper Krishna (Stage I)	Do.
103	Hirakud (Stage I)	Orissa
104	Mahanadi Delta	Do.
105	Salandi	Do.
106	Beas Unit I	Punjab
107	Beas Unit II	Do.
108	Beas Unit II	Rajasthan
109	Bhakra	Do.
110	Chambal Stage I	Do.
111	Chambal Stage II	Do.
112	Rajasthan Canal (Rana Pratap Sagar)	Do.
113	Gurgaon Canal	Do.
114	Parambikular Aliyar	Tamil Nadu
115	Chittar Pattanamkal	Do.
116	Ram Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
117	Gandam Canal	Do.
118	Improvement to Lower Sarda Canal System	Do.
119	Mayurakshi Reservoir	West Bengal
120	Kangsabati Reservoir	Do.
121	D.V.C. (Irrigation)	Do.

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